The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SWISS MUSICAL BOXES,

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Beautifully Inlaid Cases,
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Large assortment of genuine Amber Goods.
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Good Carving Set, 15c.
Big job lot Fine Imported Pocket Combs. Knives, $1.25 to $5.00.
Large lot of Pearl, Shell, and Bone Handle Pocket Knives, 3 and 4 blades, 68c and 95c.
Good steel, pearl handled, 3-blade Pocket Knife for 25c.
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An extra choice line of Celluloid Toilet Sets from $1.75 to $25.00.
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A Fine Padded Cover Album, Extension Clasp, Cabinet size, exceedingly cheap at $1.25.

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Telescopes, 25c, 95c.
Microscope Charm, 5c.
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Reading Glasses, 35c to $1.75.
Magnifying Glasses, 18c to $1.48.
Spectacles, 10c. Good Steel Spectacles, 25c.
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Gold Eye-Glasses, $2.95, $4.95.
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Royal Alloy Spectacles, $1.18.
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Boucle, Brocade Frieze, and Plush Wraps, $10.00, $15.00, and $20.00.
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Elegant All-Wool Boucle and Beaver Newmarkets, $10.00 and $12.00.

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REPRESENTING THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF JAPAN,

Will remain open every evening during THE HOLIDAYS.

Those who have little time during the day to look around for presents should accept this opportunity to visit

NEE BAN

They are sure to pass a pleasant evening, and will find useful and ornamental presents at moderate prices.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

At very low prices, are offered on a special counter this week.

Remember, it is a free exposition, and every one is welcome at

NEE BAN, State and Jackson-sts.

MUSICAL Holiday Goods!

PIANOS, ORGANS, STOOLS, COVERS, MUSIC BOOKS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, ZITHERS, FLUTES, ETC., ETC.

We are now displaying an assortment of Musical Instruments, Music Books, and all goods in the Music line suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

Which, for variety, elegance, quality, and price cannot be approached on this continent.

☞ For the convenience of those who cannot pay a personal visit to our establishment we have prepared a "Descriptive Catalogue of Musical Gift Books" and an "Illustrated Catalogue of Musical Holiday Goods," either or both of which will be mailed free to any address.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Cudell & Meissner has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, R. F. Meissner retiring.

CUDELL & MEISSNER.

The undersigned, as successors of the above firm, will continue business at the old place, and will collect all the outstandings, assume all contracts, and pay all debts.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1885.

CUDELL & LEHMANN, Manufacturers of Fine Furniture and Architectural Woodwork. Factory: 22 and 24 South Jefferson-st. Office: 226-228 La Salle-st., Rooms 21-22.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. Store and basement 85 Dearborn-st.

JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 2 to 8.

CLOAKS.

Grand Final Reductions.

Our entire stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks and Wraps to be closed—if possible—by the 1st of January, on account of

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About ten thousand Cloaks and Wraps, consisting of all the newest styles and best makes in Plush, Brocade Velvet or Silk, Frieze, Boucle—in short, all the prevailing styles, both in material and make.

SEE PRICES!

The following are Short Wraps, Newmarkets, and Jackets:

4 styles	Ladies' Garments at	$ 1.00	was	$ 4
2 "	" "	$ 2.60	"	$ 6
5 "	" "	$ 3.00	"	$ 6
10 "	" "	$ 4.00	"	$10
8 "	" "	$ 5.00	"	$10
7 "	" "	$ 6.00	"	$12
3 "	" "	$ 7.00	"	$14
5 "	" "	$ 8.00	"	$15
9 "	" "	$10.00	"	$18
5 "	" "	$12.00	"	$20
3 "	" "	$15.00	"	$25
6 "	" "	$18.00	"	$30

The following are Cloth Newmarkets, Velvet Brocade Newmarkets, Fur Plushes, and Novelty Short Wraps:

3 styles	Ladies' Garments at	$19.00	was	$30
10 "	" "	$20.00	"	$35
8 "	" "	$22.00	"	$35
7 "	" "	$25.00	"	$40
9 "	" "	$27.00	"	$40
6 "	" "	$30.00	"	$45
8 "	" "	$33.00	"	$45
7 "	" "	$35.00	"	$50
7 "	" "	$40.00	"	$60
6 "	" "	$45.00	"	$65
7 "	" "	$50.00	"	$70

All our fine ALASKA and SHETLAND Seal Sacques and Newmarkets at cost with an extra 6 per cent discount, making them at precisely the same as we pay for them. Every Garment is warranted best selected skins of this year's manufacture and London dye. This is the first year we have kept Seal Skins, and our object in selling so staple an article at such prices is to advertise this department.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Misses' & Children's	Newmark's, 60c	; was	$1.50	
" " "		$2	"	$5.00
" " "		$3	"	$6.00
" " "		$4	"	$7.00
" " "		$5	"	$10.00

And about fifty styles at from $5.00 to $15.00, worth at least one-third more.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue of correct styles (free). Goods sent to all parts of the country on approval.

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The Farwell Hall Book Store is acknowledged to be the Cheapest Book House in Chicago.

143,762 BOOKS CUT WAY DOWN!

Myriads of Rich Gift Books,
Thousands of Bright Juveniles,
Hosts of Finely-Bound Poets,
Tons of Choicest Literature,
Endless Variety of Albums, &c.,

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The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys. BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

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POLICE!

The city is assisting us in our efforts to guarantee to our patrons absolute

SECURITY

AGAINST THEFT, or loss or annoyance of any kind while shopping

AT SEA'S,

And has stationed Uniformed Policemen in and about our establishment.

PINKERTON

Has supplied us numerous male and female Detectives, and these Policemen and Detectives, knowing by sight all professional Thieves and Pickpockets, such characters

Do Not Visit Sea's,

And our patrons are absolutely assured of No Confusion, No Crowding, No Thieving.

The character of the patronage enjoyed by Sea's establishments is very different from the class of people met with in what the newspapers term the

STATE-ST. SHOPS,

And this is no small matter to consider during this rushing season.

The Popularity of SEA'S Wabash-av.

Christmas Shop

Relieves the main State-st. store from CONFUSION and CROWDING, and we are still

The Only House in Chicago

Enterprising enough to open these Holiday Bazaars to render

Christmas Shopping!

A POSITIVE PLEASURE.

SEA'S

Popular Prices AND Marvelous Variety

As a Matter of course

Attract Crowds,

But our years of experience, painstaking efforts, and military discipline prevent the confusion so apparent and unpleasant in the HIT-OR-MISS, NO-SYSTEM stores with which State street is crowded.

SEA'S

SIX FLOORS, 122 & 124 State-st.

THREE FLOORS, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Sea's Ten-Year Record is a Valuable Guarantee.

SEA & CO.

ARE ENJOYING The Greatest Trade

Ever Experienced by Any Chicago Establishment.

SEA'S ANNUAL XMAS TREE!

Larger and More Beautiful than in any Former Year, ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRICITY, Is now on Exhibition at Sea's Xmas Shop.

Comprehensive PRICE-LIST OF SEA'S DRESSING CASES.

Satin-Lined Leatherette Case, with Florence Brush and Comb..... 65c
Celluloid Set in Same Case, $1.24.
Celluloid Set, consisting of French Plate Mirror, Best Quality Brush, Round-Back Comb..... $1.50
Same in Handsome Silk Plush Case, Satin-Lined, only..... $1.98
No Better Fittings Are Made.

But we have more Elegant Cases in Silk Plush, Alligator, Seal, Russia Leather, Etc., at

$2.50, $3, $5, $7.50, and $10.

These last containing 8 to 12 Articles.

MANICURE SETS, 48c to $10 Each.

For 48c, 4 Pieces in Satin-Lined Case.

A TABLE Showing Sea's Prices for PHOTO ALBUMS, As compared with current market prices.

Silk Plush, Cabinet Size..... 48c
Not sold elsewhere less than 75c.
Silk Plush Quarto, with Nickel Shield... 55c
Others advertise at 95c.
Genuine Leather-Bound Cabinet (Quarto) Albums..... 55c

WE DO NOT KEEP LEATHERETTE ALBUMS

Silk Plush Extra Large Quarto Albums, with Nickel Shield or the word "SOUVENIR," and padded sides. 95c Others ask $1.95.

95c Others ask $2.00. SAME ALBUM, handsomely bound in Leather, either plain calf or genuine morocco.

$3 Albums at $1.48.
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FINEST ALBUMS MADE, from the best makers in Europe, established retail price being $5 and $10 each. $3

Scrap and Autograph Albums IN VARIETY.

Scrap Pictures, all kinds and Large Sheets..... 1¾c

POKER CHIPS, 94 Cts. Per 100.

"Ivoride" and "Celluloid"

POKER SETS, IN SILK PLUSH CASES,

Containing 2 Pks. Playing Cards and 100 Chips,

$1.98 and $2.98.

SEA'S, State-st.

OVINGTONS,

145 State-st.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 17th, we will keep open evenings until Christmas.

All goods prominently marked in plain figures, and visitors are invited to examine stock and compare prices, whether desirous of purchasing or not.

TO RENT, IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

To Rent—Offices in the HOME INSURANCE BUILDING, Corner of La Salle and Adams-sts. The most complete office building in the world. Absolutely fireproof. Inspection invited. E. C. WALLER, Home Insurance Building.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Requires no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., *86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.*

A WHISKY SOAKED SENATE

The American House of Lords, as Pictured in the Debates of Its Members.

A Body Which Is Sometimes Without a Quorum Because of the Prevalent Drunkenness.

An Interesting "Bill of Fare," in Which "Blackburn's Reserve" Figures on the Wine List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It will not in any manner elevate the Senate of the United States in the estimation of the American people when the record below is read of the debate over Senator Frye's bill embracing a code of joint rules for the two Houses of Congress, the matter resolving itself, in the debate over Rule 13, into a discussion of the whisky-drinking capacity of the members of that body, both past and present. Mr. Ingalls, as usual, came to the front, and keenly enjoyed the "racket" he raised by causing the reading of the Senate café's bill of fare. The cynical smile on his face grew somewhat broader when, toward the close, the Senators began to realize that what had been said was more interesting reading for the public than it was beneficial to their reputations, and began to draw in their horns somewhat in their remarks.

The subject came up when Mr. Frye called up the bill, reported by him from the Committee on Rules, embracing a code of joint rules for the two Houses of Congress. He believed the United States Congress to be the only legislative body in the world that had no joint rules. Mr. Frye briefly explained the rules. One of the clauses, he said, provided that each House should every morning dispose of all messages on its table. "That," said Mr. Frye, "will prevent the other House from adjourning at the close of the session with 240 Senate bills on its table." Another clause provided against general legislation on appropriation bills. That would be a relief. Another regulated conferences, as to which there was now no regulation. Another would require each House during the last ten days of the session to take up the business of the other House. This was what the Senate had always done.

As to Rule 13, providing that no intoxicating liquors be sold in the Capitol, Mr. Frye said that the majority of the committee believed the subject of that rule to be one that should be left to each House separately, and the committee therefore recommended that the rule be struck out.

Mr. Ingalls thought that if it were intended to legislate on prohibition the Senate, the House, and the President would all be called upon to do their share. While he (Mr. Ingalls) might have his private opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the use of alcoholic liquors in the Capitol, he thought that matter one of legislation rather than of action by the Senate in its individual capacity.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to strike out the words "for sale," so that the rule would exclude liquors, whether for sale or not. On this he called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained, nobody rising to second it but Mr. Riddleberger himself. He demanded the call again, saying the real question involved was whether whisky should be permitted in the committee-rooms.

Messrs. Edmunds and Vance seconded this call of Mr. Riddleberger's, but the yeas and nays were not ordered.

THE RULE NOT STRICKEN OUT.

On the committee's proposition to strike out the rule the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted—yeas, 20; nays, 36. The yeas were:

Beck,	*Hampton,*	*Morgan,*
Brown,	*Harris,*	*Ransom,*
Call,	*Ingalls,*	*Riddleberger,*
Cockrell,	*Jackson,*	*Vest,*
Coke,	*Kenna,*	*Walthall,*
Eustis,	*Manderson,*	*Voorhees.*
Gray,	*Maxey,*	

[Recapitulation: Democrats (in italic) 17; Republicans (in roman), 3.]

Mr. Riddleberger again rose and insisted that if there was to be prohibition in the Capitol it should begin with the committee-rooms, and a Senator should be made liable to fine and imprisonment for keeping whisky in his committee-room.

Mr. Brown in offering an amendment similar to the one that had been offered by Mr. Riddleberger said he (Mr. Brown) did not suppose the Senate cared to go beyond the idea incorporated in the prohibition laws of the prohibition States. He thought a Senator should not be prohibited from taking a social glass with a friend in the Capitol.

Mr. Vest said he had no committee, but was opposed to the rule, as setting up a system of espionage. Everyone knew that if a Senator wanted liquor in his committee-room he would have it, and would visit the severest punishment in his power on any clerk who should "inform" on him. The whole thing was simply an attempt to meet a fanatical spirit in the country on this question, to which Mr. Vest would not give countenance.

Mr. Brown's amendment was lost: Yeas, 21; nays, 35.

An amendment of Mr. Morgan was agreed to confining the joint rules to so much of the Capitol as was in the control of the two Houses of Congress.

[This excludes from their operation so much of the Capitol as is controlled by the Supreme Court.]

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment to the effect that any Senator or member of Congress violating the rule should be liable to expulsion. It looked very small, he said, for Senators to be passing rules for the purpose of inflicting punishment on committee clerks for "conniving" at the use of whisky in the Capitol, when it was notorious that distinguished Senators who voted to keep this rule in kept intoxicating liquor in their committee-rooms. He (Mr. Cockrell) had never had any liquor in the Capitol, but it was useless to deny that it had been kept there by Senators.

A REMARKABLE BILL OF FARE.

Mr. Ingalls said that by insisting on keeping in Rule 13 the Senate was "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." [Laughter.] He sent to the desk a copy of the bill of fare of the Senate café, at which he supposed Senators took lunch.

Mr. Cockrell—In a teacup instead of a glass.

Mr. Ingalls had seen it stated that the keeper of this café was the only man in the country who could conduct a restaurant on a strictly temperance basis.

Mr. Vest inquired whether the Senator had heard from what State the Senate restaurant keeper came.

Mr. Ingalls had been informed that he came from Maine. [Laughter.]

The Clerk, at Mr. Ingalls' request, read about the wine list, with the prices of the different brands, much to the amusement of the Senators.

Under the head of "Madeira wines" it was found "Blackburn's Reserve," the reading of which was greeted with shouts of laughter, and some one was heard to say, softly, "Good for Joe."

When another brand was announced as "bottled expressly for the United States Senate Café," the laughter was renewed, and at the conclusion of the reading Mr. Butler expressed his surprise that the Clerk had not found "cold tea" on the list.

Mr. Saulsbury thought it a disgrace that the United States Senate should tolerate such a

invitation to dissipation as was exhibited by such a bill of fare and a disgrace that the Capitol should be turned into grog-shop.

Mr. Cockrell said he disliked drunkenness everywhere, but had seen more of it among the Senators than the employés of the Senate. Senators kept whisky in their rooms and invited their friends to go there. If the Senate was not fit to stop that it was not fit for self-government. He had known of an appropriation bill to be occasionally delayed because of the intoxication among subordinates, but he had known the Senate to be adjourned because of the condition of some its members. He would not say that the Senate had to adjourn in consequence of it, but certain Senators had been in such condition that the public business could not have been carried on, as discussion would have been indefinitely prolonged. The Senators knew, Mr. Cockrell added, that his point was well taken.

Mr. Manderson thought the remedy was in the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Riddleberger said if the liquor-drinking were stopped in the Senate restaurant the restaurant would have to shut up.

SESSIONS STOPPED BY DRUNKENNESS.

Mr. Frye said he had been told by ex-Senator Simon Cameron and ex-Senator Hamlin that twenty or thirty years ago the Senate had been found time and again without a quorum because more than a quorum was drunk; that they had seen distinguished Senator after Senator attempt to rise in his place, but fail because of drunkenness. Mr. Frye himself remembered when the night sessions of the House of Representatives were broken up by drunken members. Things had very much improved since then. Mr. Frye regretted the remarks of the Missouri Senator (Mr. Cockrell), as conveying to the country the impression that so many Senators were drunk during the ordinary business of the Senate that the Senate had to be adjourned on account of drunkenness.

Mr. Cockrell said he had not so stated. He had never seen so many Senators under the influence of liquor that the public business could not be transacted—had never seen anything even approximating that, but had seen two or three or more Senators—a mere minority—so completely under the influence of whisky in the discussions that the Senate, for the sake of decency, adjourned. He did not think he had ever seen more than half a dozen at one time in that condition, and he could give the names if Senators desired them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Frye said no reform had ever made such strides as the temperance reform within twenty years. He had been six years in the Senate and had never seen two Senators in the condition indicated by Mr. Cockrell. Indeed, he could not say with certainty that he had seen one so under the influence as to be unfit for business.

After further debate Mr. Cockrell's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 20, nays 38.

On the motion of Mr. Edmunds the clause providing for the dismissal of clerks who should "connive" at the use of liquors was stricken out, in order to make the rule harmonize with the sense of the Senate on Mr. Cockrell's amendment. With that clause the thirteenth rule was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

On motion of Mr. Manderson the rules were laid over until tomorrow.

THE NORTH SIDE ROAD.

AN OPTION ON A LARGE BLOCK OF THE STOCK EXPIRED YESTERDAY, THE TRADE FALLING THROUGH AT THE LAST MOMENT—SOME FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE PROPERTY.

A report has been whispered about for two or three weeks that a syndicate was negotiating for the purchase of a large block of the stock of the North Chicago City Railway Company. It was said that the well-known capitalists Messrs. Ferd W., Clarence I., and Walter L. Peck were the bidders, and it was thought that they were acting not only for themselves but for others. Mr. Ferd W. Peck, being approached on the subject yesterday, stated that negotiations had been in progress, but owing to non-compliance by the owners with certain important conditions the trade had fallen through. That was all Mr. Peck would say in regard to the matter. The option expired yesterday.

Rumor has it that two or three parties have recently made bids on a controlling interest in the capital stock, or such a portion of it that the control could be easily secured by combination with one large holder. Some of these bidders were located by the reports in Chicago, others in New York, and still others in Germany. It is pretty safe to say that the membership of the syndicate above referred to outside of the Peck family was not very large. There is plenty of money in the Peck family to handle such a transaction alone. It is supposed that the stock on which the syndicate made their bid was that belonging to Mr. V. C. Turner, the President of the Company; his brother, Gen. Turner of St. Louis; and his sister, Mrs. Towner of this city. It is believed that the amount was 1,800 to 1,900 shares, and that the price agreed upon was $600 a share. The latest market price was $625. Supposing that the quantity was 1,900 shares, the transaction would have amounted to $1,140,000. The entire capital stock is 5,000 shares. Persons in a position to know what the plan was say that it was proposed to mass the purchased stock with the holdings of Jacob Rehm, which would give the combination control of the property. The disagreement seems to have related to the election of officers, but the parties to the negotiation decline to make any statement on that point. It certainly did not relate to the payments, for the would-be purchasers have large resources at their command, and the contract provided for part payment, the stock to be held as collateral for the remainder.

It is not surprising that the road has attracted the attention of capitalists who wanted a profitable investment, for the admirable way in which it has been managed and the natural growth of the city have raised it to a very high position. A decade ago the stock went begging at about 90. In recent years it has paid so well that there was next to none of it on the market. It is believed that no sales of it were made between 475 and 600, and the brokers waked up not long ago to see one small lot go at $625. The road has earned 120 per cent on its stock in the last two years. In 1884 60 per cent was paid—50 in bonds and 10 in cash. Thus far this year only 25 per cent has been declared, of which 5 per cent is payable about this time, but the money is there, and the stockholders will get the benefit of it in some form. These look like pretty large earnings, but it is to be remembered that the stock has never been watered as the stocks of so many other corporations have. Proxies have been sent out for the next election, and it is presumed that the management will be as heretofore.

The substance of the above was repeated to Mr. Turner, who said: "I do not wish to say anything about it."

Mr. Rehm was seen last night by a TRIBUNE reporter, but denied all knowledge of any negotiations for the sale of large amounts of stock. The state of affairs as above explained was laid before him and the question asked what he knew about it.

"Not a word," he replied.

The following circular has been distributed on the North Side:

NOTICE.

Residents of the North Side and Lake View are requested to attend a public meeting at the Lincoln Park Hall, North Clark street, near Webster avenue, Saturday, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock p. m., to organize for the purpose of presenting a petition or demand to the management of the North Chicago Street Railway company that the cars be made comfortable; that cushioned seats and upholstered backs, similar to those adopted and in use in winter by the South and West lines, be placed in the cars, and every other practicable change be made at once to prevent the outrageous system of freezing now allotted to North Side and Lake View residents. If this reasonable demand is conceded by the company the public will be notified through the press; otherwise a public mass-meeting will be held at same hall, same hour, the following Saturday, Dec. 26.

A copy of the call was handed to President Turner, who was asked, after he had read it, what he thought of it. He replied: "I have nothing to say on the subject."

Mr. Rehm's attention was called to the above handbill. He said he had not heard about it.

"You evidently know more about it than I do," he said.

"If the meeting is held and resolutions to the effect specified are adopted, what will be done by the company?"

"I don't know anything about the meeting or what the company will do."

"But you have an opinion of what will probably be done in that case?"

"No, I have no opinion at all about it."

FIGHTING SAM RANDALL.

Another Day of Wrangling in the House Over the Revision of the Rules.

The Holman Amendment Will Be Stricken Out by a Nearly Unanimous Vote.

Mr. Morrison Thinks the Committee's Report Will Be Adopted Today by a Decisive Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The drift of the first day's debate on the proposed amendments to the House rules renders it quite certain that the rule commonly known as the Holman amendment, which permits general legislation to be tacked to appropriation bills, "provided it is germane and reduces expenditures," will be stricken out by nearly a unanimous vote. Even those members, few in number, who came to Mr. Randall's support on the question of taking away nine out of the thirteen large appropriation bills from his committee had not a word to say in favor of this provision. Whether Mr. Randall will be able to defeat the remaining proposition of the Committee on Rules to divide the appropriation bills among the appropriate committees will depend entirely upon the amount of support he receives from the protectionists on the Republican side of the House. Judging from the hand-clapping on the Democratic side when the antagonists of Randall made an effective point or when he made a telling counterpoint, Randall will be able to carry about one-third of the members on his own side with him on this question.

A very strong tariff turn has been given to the debate, more by Mr. Randall's assailants than by his friends, and some potent help might be expected from the protectionist side of the House were it not for the fact that by attacking the River and Harbor Committee and its appropriations Randall brought about him a perfect hornet's-nest of denunciations of his alleged advocacy of railroad monopolies against waterways, which was headed by one of the members from his own State.

Congressman Morrison predicts that the arguments on the revision of the rules will be concluded tomorrow, and that the report of the committee will be adopted by a very decisive vote. He says that he has always been so certain of this result that he has never attempted a canvass of the House to see how the vote would be, and had never feared that it would be very close. Congressman Cannon says there can be no doubt that all the other features of the new rules except that distributing appropriation bills will be easily passed. The distribution clause may depend upon a close vote.

MORRISON OPENS THE DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—In the House today Mr. Morrison called up the report of the Committee on Rules, which was presented yesterday, and the proposed new code of rules was read at length. At Mr. Morrison's suggestion the reading of the report itself was dispensed with, and the general debate was opened by Mr. Morrison with a short explanation of the proposed resolution. There was nothing new, he said, in his proposition. He had merely grouped such of the propositions as had been submitted to the House from time to time as were believed to be essential to the speedy organization of the House, to the proper distribution of its work, and to more conservative and economical legislation. After touching briefly upon one or two of the minor changes proposed, he argued in support of the distribution of the labors of the Appropriations Committee. It the revision was adopted that committee would be left with jurisdiction over bills aggregating in amount over half the expenditures of the Government, and it was believed by the Committee on Rules that to give diligent and proper attention to appropriation bills involving such an amount of money would require all the labor, all the industry, and all the intelligence that could be found in any committee of the House. It was claimed by the minority of the Committee on Rules that this would lead to increased expenditures. It would only be so, he contended, if the members who should constitute other committees were less intelligent, less honest, less vigilant, and less capable of performing the duties that devolved upon them than the members of the Committee on Appropriations. It was stated in the minority report that since the Agricultural Appropriation bill had been confided to the care of the Committee on Agriculture the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau had largely increased. This he accounted for by the fact that the duties and powers of that bureau had largely increased, and he commented upon the fact that though the agricultural interest was the most important in the country, the last Agricultural Appropriation bill carried only one-twelfth of the money which had been appropriated to erect a public building in Philadelphia. He then passed on to a consideration of the proposition to prohibit the incorporation of general legislation on appropriation bills, declaring that it would be in the interest of considerate and speedy legislation, and answered the suggestion that the only way to get a decrease of expenditures through the Senate was to permit the Holman amendment to stand, by remarking that the Senate would hardly worry itself about the increasing appropriations which were made in the interest of Democratic officials.

MR. RANDALL REPLIES.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania said that he had not intended to speak on the subject of the new rules today, but some views had been expressed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Morrison) which he was unwilling to pass over without notice. The gentleman from Illinois had seen fit to allude to his views expressed in the minority report. In that report there was not a word which reflected on a human being. He had said with deliberation that the tendency of a division of the work of the Committee on Appropriations was to increase the public expenditures of the Government, and he believed he was in possession of facts which would substantiate what he said. He instanced the River and Harbor bill and presented a table to show that while that bill had been in the possession of the Appropriations Committee the average annual appropriation for internal improvements had been $7,390,000, and that since the bill had been confided to the Commerce and River and Harbor Committees the average annual appropriation had jumped to $13,591,000. This statement, he thought, would bear him out in the assertion that a separation of the appropriation bills would largely increase expenditures.

Mr. Randall sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the annual message of President Arthur to the Forty-seventh Congress, recommending that no appropriation be made for internal improvements and informing them that a sufficient amount remained from the appropriations of the previous year to carry on all necessary works of improvement. Yet, in face of this message, and in face of the further fact that no estimates had been submitted, the Forty-seventh Congress had demanded estimates and had actually passed a bill involving an expenditure of nearly $8,000,000. With this state of facts he was quite willing to leave to the House and country the question whether there had not been a tendency toward increased expenditure under the plan of distributing appropriation bills.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania inquired whether his colleague had any evidence to show that President Arthur's views in this particular had ever been sustained by the people. In his opinion President Arthur's veto of the River and Harbor bill was the most injudicious act and most uncalled for act of his Administration, which had otherwise been a good one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Randall replied to the effect that, whether the people had sustained President Arthur's views or not, he could point out instances where the people had defeated candidates for reëlection to Congress—men who had voted for excessive River and Harbor bills.

Mr. O'Neill declared that was not so as far as Philadelphia was concerned. His Republican colleagues, who had always voted for proper River and Harbor Appropriation bills, had been reëlected to the House.

Mr. Randall suggested that he had always voted against the River and Harbor bill, and he had been returned.

SUPPORTED BY SOUTHERN VIEWS.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia argued against distributing the appropriation bills. In the course of his remarks he referred incidentally to the Committee on Ways and Means, and, touching upon the tariff question, he declared that every attempt made by the Democratic party to revise the tariff had been followed by a Democratic victory at the polls. "Morrison," he exclaimed, "was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when Tilden was elected President, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when Cleveland was elected President." [Laughter and applause.] For a quarter of a century the Republican party had been in power. The Democratic party had just come into ascendency and was on trial. He was afraid to try this experiment when the Democratic party had been posing for years as the party of reform, as the party of economy.

"Posing is good," suggested a Republican member.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hammond, "I said posing, and the country has been looking at our posture and learning to admire us, until it has driven you out of power." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Singleton of Mississippi, a former member of the Appropriations Committee, favored a revision of the rules.

Mr. Reagan of Texas and Mr. Willis of Kentucky, after giving a hearty approval to the proposed revision, earnestly defended the Committees on Commerce and Rivers and Harbors from the charge of extravagance in the matter of internal improvements, and dwelt upon the advantages which had accrued in the past and would accrue in the future from liberal appropriations for the improvement of the waterways of the country.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, though favoring any change in the rules which would expedite the business of the House, vigorously opposed the proposed distribution of appropriation bills.

Mr. Gibson of West Virginia said that under the present rules nine-tenths of the constituency of the country were practically disfranchised in the House, while two or three men set themselves up, or were set up, as the only men who could be trusted on account of their capacity or their honesty. He favored a distribution of the appropriation bills, and asserted that history had shown that nearly every scandal of modern times had been found in the belly of an appropriation bill. He did not believe in this pretension of honesty that some gentlemen set up. He had yet to discover that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) had ever objected to appropriations for their own States.

Mr. Randall—The gentleman is mistaken as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Gibson—If I am the gentleman's objections have been so slight and so infrequent that they have not made him as prominent as his other actions.

ATTACKING THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Continuing, Mr. Gibson said that he remembered that the gentleman from Pennsylvania came in on the last of the last session of Congress and pressed through the House—under a threat that not to do so would cause an extra session—an appropriation bill which contained an appropriation for a public building in Pennsylvania or Indiana.

Mr. Randall thought the gentleman's memory was defective. He had resisted every addition to the appropriation for public buildings on that Sundry Civil bill, and his vote in committee had been consistent with his public acts. As well as he remembered, there was no appropriation in that bill for a public building in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gibson contended that the Appropriations Committee had no business to hold back the appropriation bills and to stifle the voice of members of the House. While the country had been demanding a general bankruptcy bill, while the mercantile interests of the West had been demanding cheap transit, nothing could be done because the Appropriations Committee had chosen to thrust itself on the House and prevent other members from doing a solitary thing. Why was it that the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Indiana were the only men who could be trusted with the appropriation bills? Did their record show that they were more patriotic than the other members of the House? When these immense land-grants were given to railroads, when thieving appropriations were made, where was this great committee to protect the interests of the country? These gentlemen said that they had objected. Why were not their objections as potent then as now? They were potent now to stop legislation for free transportation, but they had had no power when confronted with railroad steals.

Mr. Randall—I never voted a dollar nor an acre of land for any railroad.

Mr. Gibson—I did not ask how the gentleman voted. It is well known that while he has had charge of these matters he has controlled legislation.

Mr. Randall—Not in the least; but I am glad to say that the Democrats voted almost unanimously as I did.

Mr. Gibson—It is not a question of how the gentleman voted or how he did not.

Mr. Randall—I thought it was.

Mr. Gibson—It is because the gentleman thrusts himself in here and makes himself a personal feature in this discussion that he is discussed. [Laughter.] We want to amend the rules for the public good, not to help or hurt the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There is not a member of this House but knows that millions of money and thousands of acres of the public lands have been given to private corporations to enable them to lay a tax on the traffic of the country, where one dollar has been expended in free navigation. The voice of the railroad is heard not only in the press, but in these halls, and every attempt to secure free navigation is attacked, and the committee making the attack are charged by inuendo with steals. I challenge the Appropriations Committee to compare their bills with the River and Harbor bills and see which have the most jobs in them.

Mr. Gibson then went on to argue in support of the distribution plan, and criticised the Appropriations Committee's efforts in Congress and charged them with neglecting to build a navy and erect fortifications for the protection of the great cities of the country. He would vote to destroy as far as possible the arbitrary and tyrannical power of the Appropriations Committee.

MORE OPPOSITION TO DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Randall thought that, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia as to land grants and subsidy, it was proper for him to say that since the House had been under Democratic control there had not been an acre of land or a dollar of subsidy appropriated. As to his thrusting himself forward here, every member ought to know that he had done just the reverse. He did not deal in personalities in the House, and if anybody wanted to deal with him personally he ought not to do it here.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois made a strong argument in opposition to the distribution of the appropriation bills. The true remedy, he said, for the evil which had grown up in delaying the reporting of appropriation bills was to let the Committee on Appropriations make all the appropriations and to take from it the power of originating legislation. From a mere temporary partisan standpoint he would prefer that the rules should be amended as proposed, because he believed that it would lead to increased expenditures. He did not believe that the different committees would be dishonest, but he believed that each committee would protect its specialty, and that the expenditures would run away beyond what anybody expected. While it might be a party advantage to have these rules adopted, he did not think the Republicans could afford to help the other side adopt them. If the rules were amended they would stand for a century in favor of a party who had power in the House and to work a permanent damage to the country.

Mr. Reed of Maine spoke in favor of the proposed revision. For the last three Congresses the representatives of the people of the United States had been ignored. They had been allowed to transact no public business except at the dictation and by the permission of a small coterie of gentlemen, who, while they possessed individually more wisdom than the rest of the members, did not possess all the wisdom of this world. [Laughter.] He for one believed that the safety of the country was not in the hands of any one man or any one set of men, but in the general virtue of the representatives of the people, backed and watched by the people. His experience was that the expenditures of the United States and the laws of the United States were made in obedience to the wishes of the people. What he specially congratulated the House on was that it had at last secured an unanimous voice in favor of transacting some other business than the noble and lofty business of the Committee on Appropriations. Since the Forty-sixth Congress that was the only business which the House had been allowed to transact.

Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would endeavor to close general debate tomorrow afternoon, and then the House adjourned.

A WIFE-MURDERER'S FATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Tonight at 9 o'clock, after a deliberation of seven hours, the jury in the case of Robert Phillips, colored, returned a verdict of murder and sentenced him to death.

[Phillips was convicted last June of the murder of his wife Louisa, a bride of less than three months, through jealousy. He attempted suicide, and for weeks he lay at the point of death. As it is now he breathes only through a silver tube, and if the sentence is executed his head will likely be torn from his body.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Denial of the Absurd Rumor that Gen. Logan Will "Pulverize" the President.

Rumors of a Dark Horse in the Contest for the Chicago District-Attorneyship.

The Status of the Peoria Distillers—Many Important Bills Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The sensationalists are interesting themselves greatly in the affairs of Senator Logan. The latest report is that he is engaged in the preparation of a speech which is to be "the greatest effort of his life"; that ex-Postmaster Palmer of Chicago is here preparing the points if not writing this great effort; that it is to be about executive business, but to be delivered in open session, so that all the world may hear it, and that it will "pulverize the President."

The attention of Senator Logan having been called to this report he said: "There is not a word of truth in that story. I am not preparing a speech of any kind on any subject. Mr. Palmer I have seen but once, and then there was no talk about politics. Neither he nor any other man is writing a speech for me. When any one does write a speech for me I should be glad to be advised of it."

AS TO OTHER ILLINOIS OFFICES.

Mr. Morrison was not successful in having Mr. Stokes appointed Postmaster at Lincoln, Ill. On the contrary, the President this afternoon sent to the Senate the name of Ambrose M. Miller to be Postmaster at that place, and that Mr. Miller is the man whom Col. Morrison particularly did not want appointed. Miller was a member of the Legislature, and has been for a number of years Chairman of the County Central Committee. He is a very successful politician. During the last State canvass he was at first a strong supporter of Carter Harrison as candidate for Governor. In the Senatorial contest he was anxious that Morrison should get out of the way and permit the Democratic strength to go to some other candidate. Mr. Miller by this action did not commend himself to Mr. Morrison so as to receive the support of the latter for the Lincoln Post-Office. Mr. Morrison, on the contrary, became a warm advocate of another candidate, Mr. Stokes, who is editor of the Democratic paper in that place. Miller was here soon after the inauguration, but returned home when he discovered that it was probable that there would be no change in that office until a vacancy occurred, which is now the fact. Stokes was here some time ago, and applied to the Postmaster-General for the position and had Mr. Morrison's support. Miller was recommended by most of the prominent Democrats of the locality and by such Republicans as Mr. Gillette.

Congressman Ward called upon the President and Attorney-General today to ascertain when action is to be taken in the matter of the District-Attorneyship at Chicago. The result of his interviews was not reassuring. Both officials stated that the subject had not received a moment's consideration for weeks. The President said he had no idea how soon a change would be made, or who would be appointed. Mr. Ward believes that a Chicago lawyer who has not yet been mentioned will receive the appointment. This gentleman's name he is not at liberty to mention, but the papers are on their way and he believes they will receive immediate and favorable consideration.

The latest Illinois officeseeker to arrive is F. M. Youngblood of Benton, who is a candidate for a United States Territorial Judgeship.

The Postmaster-General this morning appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters in Illinois:

T. F. Feens, at Hantley Grove, McHenry County, vice F. R. Ferris; Matthew Warner, at Lemont, Cook County, vice J. S. Lee; Henry Schmidt, at Lisle, Du Page County, vice John R. McMillen; Mary A. Robertson, at Ustick, Whiteside County, vice A. Shelby.

Mr. Miles J. Finlen, Postmaster of Streator, Ill.; Mr. D. Heenan, his business partner; Mr. John C. Ames, the Republican Mayor of Streator; and Mr. J. C. Cope and Mr. Walter Reeves, prominent Republican residents of the delivery district, are registered in a group at Willard's tonight. They come armed with a petition which is stated to be signed by fifty prominent bankers and business-men of Streator asking Senators Logan and Cullom to see that Mr. Finlen's reputation is vindicated against any personal charges. As to the exact nature of the charges preferred, Mr. Heenan says he is entirely uninformed, and he proposes tomorrow to call on the President and Postmaster-General for information. Representative Morrison appears to be the only member of the Illinois delegation who has yet been consulted by the Streator pilgrims, but tomorrow they expect to wait on the Senators and lay their case before them.

THE SPOILS GENERALLY.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

To be Postmasters—E. Volney Burnham, at Mishawaka, Ind.; Horatio N. Cronkrite, at Clinton, Wis.; John D. Stevens, at Carthage, Ill.; Ambrose M. Miller, at Lincoln, Ill.; Henry H. Porter, at Dowagiac, Mich.

In addition to the above, which are new appointments, a long list of recess appointments was sent in for confirmation, including appraisers of merchandise, special examiners of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, mint officials, Surveyors of Customs, Collectors of Internal Revenue, naval officers of customs, appraisers of merchandise, Indian agents, Receivers of Public Moneys, and Registers of Land Offices.

Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson today appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

California	3	Missouri	2
Colorado	3	Nebraska	5
Dakota	2	New Mexico	1
Illinois	4	Ohio	9
Indiana	8	Oregon	1
Iowa	14	Pennsylvania	3
Kansas	1	Tennessee	13
Louisiana	1	Utah	1
Kentucky	2	West Virginia	4
Michigan	4	Wisconsin	2

The management of the New York Custom-House under Collector Hedden is receiving the attention of the New York Democratic Congressional delegation. Complaint is based on the fact that patronage is scarce and that the Collector is not disposed to yield to the urgent demands for office which are being made on every hand. Tammany is particularly bitter, and the members of that organization who are now in the city are by no means choice in their selection of phrases referring to Hubert O. Thompson's influence with the Collector and Surveyor. It has been suggested that the complaining New York Congressmen call on the President in a body and ask that a radical change be made in the distribution of patronage. This will accomplish no good. The Collector's course, investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury, is cordially indorsed by the Chief Executive. It is understood there has been some attempts to get the local Democratic delegation to join the New-Yorkers and thus give increased emphasis to the request for a change. Strong influences are at work looking to the opposition of Hedden's confirmation by the Senate.

THE WHISKY INTERESTS.

The Solicitor of Internal Revenue has determined to report against the allowance of the pending abatement claims of the Peoria distillers for assessments made against them for the use of barrels so constructed that the actual contents could not be ascertained by the present system of gaging.

In this connection it is stated that should any internal-revenue legislation be brought before Congress this session the internal-revenue authorities might with a little pressure be brought to look with favor on the suggestion of the Western Distillers' Association to adopt the German system of gaging by weight and not by measurement. Very careful tables have been prepared by the American Academy of Sciences, which would enable the Government, by first weighing the barrel and then by the hydrometre ascertaining the proof strength of the whisky, to ascertain with mathematical accuracy the exact taxable contents of the package.

Dr. D. G. Rush of Chicago is in the city. He remarks that the fact of Congress being in session is a mere coincidence; that he is here about some little matter of export alcohol and of no public consequence.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Monday next, under the call of States, Gen. Viele of New York will introduce in Congress a bill placing the name of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of U. S. Grant, on the pension-roll and to pay her a pension, during her natural life, at the rate of $5,000 per annum from and after the 23d of July, 1885.

In the Senate today Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia D. Grant and another bill granting her the franking privilege. Mr. Edmunds said the bills were precisely in the form adopted in similar cases heretofore. Both were laid over a day under the rules.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Jackson today proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the President and Vice-President shall hereafter be elected for a term of six years, and that they shall be ineligible to a reëlection, and that the Vice-President shall be ineligible to the office of President after he shall have filled the same in case of a vacancy therein.

Senator Sabin introduced a bill granting to the Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul Railroad Company the right to build a bridge over the St. Croix River or Lake between Freeport, Wis., and Taylor Falls, Minn.

Other bills introduced in the Senate today:

By Senator Sabin—For the erection of a public building at Stillwater, Minn., at a cost of $100,000.

By Senator Harrison—For the admission of a portion of the Territory of Dakota as a State of the Union.

By Senator Vest—To incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship-Railway Company. [This is the Eads Ship-Canal bill and provides for Government aid to that enterprise.]

By Senator Payne—A joint resolution providing that the $100,000 appropriated last session for improving the harbor at Cleveland, O., be made available for the construction of an eastern arm of the breakwater.

By Senator McMillan—Providing that all lands granted to aid in the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, except ten sections per mile for each mile of continuous road constructed by that company on said line under the authority of said State, within the time named and limited in said act, shall be resumed by the United States.

By Senator Ingalls—For the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas.

By Mr. Harrison—To legalize the election of the members of the Territorial Assembly of Wyoming.

By Senator George—To pension soldiers of the Mexican War. [It is the Mexican Pension bill passed by the House last session.]

By Senator Eustis—Providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into and report upon the merits of a method of inoculation for the prevention of yellow-fever. [This bill was prepared at the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in this city.]

A bill introduced today by Senator Voorhees to refund internal revenue taxes in certain cases authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the persons thereto entitled such amounts as shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have been paid prior to July 1, 1869, as internal revenue taxes on spirits distilled prior to July 20, 1868, in excess of the tax paid on the quantity actually withdrawn.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Following are the proceedings in Congress today outside of the matters reported in other columns:

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, with the report of the Chief of Ordnance, showing the tests of iron and steel during the last fiscal year; also a letter from the same Secretary transmitting, in compliance with a recent resolution of the Senate, the report of Capt. Bixby of the United States Engineer Service on the seacoast fortifications of Europe.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill to relieve Gen. Alexander Lawton of Virginia of his political disabilities. He asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, and it passed.

Going to the calendar, the Senate took up Mr. Hoar's bill to provide for the Presidential succession, and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on it, and said, among other things, that the new measure would be a protection of the person holding the Presidential office from the assaults of political criminals, as no one would attempt to assassinate the President in order to elevate a Cabinet officer who would be of the President's own political party. It was desirable to protect the Presidential incumbent from assault, in time of great public excitement, by persons maddened and crazed—as the feeble-minded Guiteau had been—by political quarrels, or from a person who should persuade himself that he was performing the part of Brutus.

Mr. Conger inquired what would happen in case a Secretary of State performing the Presidential duties should himself die or become incapacitated? Would the person who succeeded him as Secretary be entitled to succeed him as President?

Mr. Hoar replied that there would be no new Secretary of State; the duties of Secretary of State and President would be performed by the same officer.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks the bill, by unanimous consent, went over till tomorrow.

The Senate took up the bill to increase to $5,000 the salary of the United States District Judges, but after some debate laid it over till tomorrow.

Mr. Frye then called up the bill providing a code of joint rules for the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Senate proceeded with its consideration [which is reported at length on the first page].

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Morrison of Illinois offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from Tuesday, Dec. 22, until Tuesday, Jan. 5. Laid over for one day under the rules. The remainder of the session was taken up with the discussion on the revision of the rules [reported elsewhere].

THE BRIDEWELL-SALE BILL.

It appears that the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday for the sale of the bridewell property was submitted without a complete understanding of its entire scope, and that some important amendments will soon be proposed to it. These amendments will be designed to save the $50,000 appropriation which was made for the building of the Appraiser's stores. The bill was brought here by Mr. Boutell, the attorney of the Great Western Railroad Company, and it is designed to enable that railroad company to purchase the bridewell lot in order that they may erect their depot on Harrison street. They have already purchased the land immediately adjacent to this bridewell lot, and desire this lot for a more eligible site. It having been discovered upon a closer examination of the bill that the appropriation of $50,000 for the Appraiser's stores is repealed, it is now proposed to offer amendments to the bill providing that the bridewell lot may be exchanged for other property equally adapted to the Appraiser's stores, and that the appropriation of $50,000 for those stores be transferred to that property. It is represented that such an eligible lot is to be found four blocks north of the bridewell lot, and consequently four blocks nearer to the Custom-House, and that it is not desirable to erect Appraiser's stores in a spot where they will be surrounded by depots and locomotives.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

WHOLESALE DEALERS INTERESTED IN A RECENT IMPORTANT DECISION AT TOPEKA.

A suit of some interest to the merchants of Chicago has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court at Topeka, Kas. R. K. Elliott of Wellington, in that State, was, a year or fifteen months ago, doing quite an extensive business as a merchant there. He came to Chicago and other points and got goods on credit to the extent of $15,000 or $18,000. The goods were delivered to him, but before the bills became due his father-in-law, a man by the name of Anderson, of Decatur, Ill., obtained a mortgage on the stock for about $18,000. As a result the creditors were left unprovided for. Henry B. Ide & Co. of this city and Nilan Bros. & Long of New York brought attachment suits against Elliott, and seized the mortgaged stock. Elliott therefore moved to dissolve the attachment before Judge Forster in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka. The motion was overruled and the attachments were sustained. Anderson, the father-in-law, claiming under his chattel mortgage, then replevied the goods from Simpson, the United States Marshal. Out of this grew the suit which has just been decided. Elliot was fortunate in the possession of relatives sufficient for three men, all of whom seemed to have some lien or claim upon his property. The creditors who were not so fortunate still stood up stiffly for their rights. As the result of the trial the chattel mortgage was declared to be fraudulent and void by the jury, who did not leave their seats. The attaching creditors recover their debts in full, with interest and costs, the relatives of Elliott securing the remainder of the large property. The other Chicago creditors would probably have done as well as Ide & Co. had they been equally persistent. The attachment creditors were represented by James H. Fairchild.

THE SORELY AFFLICTED.

NEW PATIENTS FOR PASTEUR—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—RAVAGES OF TRICHINIASIS.

TROY, N. Y. Dec. 15.—Yesterday E. A. Jones, residing at Mechanicsville, was discovered in his yard acting as though insane. He was tearing the fence to pieces and wildly gesticulating. His wife came running from the house acting in the same manner. Neighbors quickly gathered and endeavored to quiet them. It appears they had been eating largely of fresh pork and sausage, and the doctor who was called pronounced it a case of trichiniasis. The family, consisting of Jones, his wife, and two children, are all sick.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain has been closed because of the breaking out of diphtheria. There were two fatal cases among the students. The cause is said to be defective drainage.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 15.—Virulent smallpox is prevalent at Fort Davis, Marfa Presidio, and Murphyville, stations on the Southern Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Contagious ophthalmia is reported to be very prevalent among children in the public institutions here. The Academy of Medicine has taken the matter up and will make a thorough investigation.

ALLEN C. LEWIS.

Maturity of His Noble Bequest for a Chicago Cooper Institute.

Provisions for Its Endowment and Support—The Range of Subjects Included.

The Trustees Will Wait a Little Longer to Broaden the Foundation.

When the will of the late Allen C. Lewis was admitted to probate in November, 1877, it was found that the residue of his estate, consisting of real and personal property, and valued at something over $500,000, had been left as an endowment fund for the establishment of an institute of arts and sciences; a polytechnic school of a high order. It was provided in the will, however, that no steps towards its establishment should be taken before the year 1885 or until the amount of the fund had increased in the hands of the trustees to at least $800,000. Then the property upon the southwest corner of Randolph and Union streets, 120x180 feet, was to be cleared for the erection of a building to cost $250,000, the building to be provided with business offices, so as to make the income for the support of the schools as large as possible; a spacious lecture-room or hall, reading and study rooms, and a library; the whole to be known as the Lewis Institute building. The sum of $50,000 was to be invested in books, papers, fixtures, and apparatus for use in the school, this, together with the $250,000 spent in constructing the building, leaving the sum of $500,000 as a permanent endowment fund, from which the college would derive income. To the trustees were given the authority to procure all necessary librarians and teachers, and to frame the rules and by-laws for the government of the college. A course of instruction at night, free to all who should attend under the rules of the institute, was recommended, as was also a course of free lectures in arts sciences and natural philosophy; a free reading-room to be supplied with the standard papers and magazines of the country and works of art, novels and sensational literature to be avoided as far as possible; classes for respectable females in such branches of art, science, designs, etc., as would enable them to gain a livelihood therefrom; and so soon as the income from the estate would justify the outlay, the establishment and maintenance of a polytechnic school second to none in the world in thoroughness and efficiency.

The institution was to be open, first, to residents of Cook County and then, if there was still room for others, to residents of the State of Illinois, after which applicants from other States might be admitted at the discretion of the trustees—viz: Henry F. Lewis, James M. Adsit, and Hugh A. White.

If, in the judgment of the trustees, the land set aside for the purpose was not suitable for the location of such a building, it might at the discretion of the trustees be sold and the sum of $50,000 be added from the fund to the proceeds of the sale for the purchase of other and suitable grounds.

THE TIME HAS COME.

The records on file in the Probate Court show that when the estate was settled and the executors discharged from further accounting at the October term of the Probate Court in 1879, the value of the estate in bonds, stocks, and money, with the amount of individual bequests deducted, was $596,292. This being the year which the will had specified as the time for the establishment of the school, and the application of the funds for that purpose a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon Mr. Henry F. Lewis, one of the trustees and a brother of the testator, and inquired as to when the provisions of the will were to be carried out.

"That is a matter which is now in the hands of the trustees, and which doubtless will be determined by them in good time," was the guarded answer.

"But as the public is to be the beneficiary, Mr. Lewis, the public is naturally desirous, now that the time mentioned in the will for the establishment of the institute has arrived, of learning something as to the intentions of the trustees."

"Well, I can only say that since the fund was taken charge of by the trustees it has been carefully and advantageously handled, and with such good effect as to have greatly increased. This year it has added to itself something over $50,000, and we believe that it will do even better during the year to come. When my brother made his will money was commanding all the way from 8 to 10 per cent a year, and he doubtless presumed that it would continue to do so in safe securities. Now, even though the fund today had reached a total of $800,000, and we should have a permanent fund of $500,000 left from which to derive an income, we could scarcely expect this sum—for money will not now safely command over 5 per cent—to support the institute. If the public can wait a short time longer we shall have $1,000,000 as a permanent fund from which to draw our income. This would place the institute upon a firm footing for all time to come, and would be amply sufficient to support it and keep pace with the times in improved systems and apparatus."

"Would you not expect to derive some income from the rent of offices and stores in the building, as mentioned in the will?"

ON A BROAD FOUNDATION.

"Not to a very great extent. The space contained in the lots set aside for the purpose, 120x180 feet, is not any too much for an institute building of this kind. As the school grew in membership, and as other and new departments were established, we should have to, from year to year, occupy more room. In expectation of this, we could not rent our spare room for business purposes for a longer period than six months, or a year at most; and to rent them upon these terms we should have to let them go at a low rental. It is so with the Cooper Institute in New York. It is occupying more room every year, and upon the two occasions when I visited it within the last year, workmen were busy in altering and remodeling the interior for the accommodation of the institute classes. Then, too, the trustees are of the opinion that the ground on West Randolph street is far from desirable in point of location."

"Then it is a question still undecided with the trustees whether they will establish the school upon $800,000 or wait until the fund increases to $1,300,000, and of whether they will erect the building on Randolph street or upon some other site which they may regard as more suitable. Is that it?"

"Yes, that is about it. There is nothing whatever mandatory in the expression of my brother's wishes as contained in his will. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the trustees."

MATURED PLANS.

"Should you decide to act in accordance with the suggestion made in the will and establish the school upon $800,000 capital, would the fund as it now stands permit of your doing so at once?"

"That is a question which I would prefer not to answer. As I said before, the fund has steadily increased since it passed into our hands, and in good time the public will see the institute established as my brother intended. It is because we wish to carry out his wishes fully in the premises that we are considering the matter so carefully. We do not wish to establish a school until we are assured that we shall have ample funds to maintain it as an institute second to none in all its branches. We do not want a second University of Chicago upon our hands. When we have determined upon the time and location for the establishment of the institute we will advise the public fully."

HER LIFE WAS MISERABLE.

A DETROIT WOMAN TRIES TO KILL HER CHILD AND THEN TAKES HER OWN LIFE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—James Fox was formerly a well-to-do grain speculator in this city, and about seven years ago he married Miss Minnie Calnon of Chicago. His investments were unfortunate, and he went from here East with his wife and infant daughter. Finding that he could not support her, his wife returned here and went to live with her sister on Orchard street. She has been very despondent over her misfortune. Today she took her little daughter, now 6 years old, to an outbuilding and gave her poison, afterwards taking some herself. The mother died within a very few minutes, and the child was saved only after the greatest trouble. It is thought creosote was used.

A MICHIGAN BLIZZARD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Another blizzard started up early this morning, and the snow is drifting badly. The railroad here is employing a number of extra hands to shovel snow from the track. Black Lake is frozen over the entire length.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

TENNESSEE FIELD TRIALS ENDED.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Eighth and last day of the National field trials:

Derby, third series—Noble C. and Nannie S., black, white, and tan setters, were cast in opening at 9:40. Both got up a covey simultaneously and pointed. The race was long and close, and was won by Nannie S. at the end of one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Gath's Mark, black, white, and tan setter, and Gath's Hope, orange and white setter, litter brothers, next ran for one hour. Mark got up the first covey and flushed them. Hope next made four birds to Mark's one, and won the heat by one point. Gath's Hope and Nannie S. then ran for first place and money. Hope got up the first covey and shortly another, Nannie working on single birds. At the end of an hour and a half Hope won the heat, making four points to the bitch's three, winning $350.

Bob Gates and Gath's Mark ran to see which should contest with Nannie S. for the second place and money. At the end of twenty minutes Bob won the heat, Gath's Mark having lost his nose and made four flushes. Bob made three points and no demerits.

Nannie S. and Bob Gates next ran. Bob spread himself and did brilliant work, making five points to the bitch's one and winning the heat and second money in thirty-five minutes.

Gath's Mark and Canada Peg were then cast to see which should contest with Nannie S. for third money. After running half an hour the score stood: Mark, 4; Peg, 1, and, it being dark, by agreement the third money—$250—was equally divided between Nannie S., Gath's Mark, and Canada Peg.

AFRAID TO FIGHT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Several weeks ago articles of agreement were drawn up and signed, forfeits deposited, etc., for a hard-glove fight to the finish between Walter Campbell and Emanuel Gilowsky, two local athletes, the set-to to take place about Christmas. Both men went into active training, and an exciting battle was expected. But today the fight is declared off owing to the declination of Gilowsky to face his intended opponent. As an excuse for this action Gilowsky, who is the proprietor of a saloon, announces that his friends have convinced him that the fight would prove an injury to his business. Outsiders are so uncharitable as to declare that the actual reason is that Gilowsky is afraid that the fight would prove injurious to his reputation as a pugilist.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard experts continue in daily practice for the balk-line tournament which opens at Central Musical-Hall next Monday evening. Schaefer yesterday averaged 27 17-29 in 800, with runs of 93, 107, and 147. Slosson averaged 25 in 800, with runs of 101, 110, and 134. Slosson's game was with Mr. Garno of the *Clipper*, and Schaefer's with Billy Catton, and Vignaux did not play.

THE WALKING MATCH.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 15.—O'Leary and Weston began their second day's walk at 10:30 o'clock. O'Leary stopped at 10:29 p. m., having made 378 miles. Weston stopped at 10:29 with 371 miles. They will continue their walk in Plainfield, beginning tomorrow morning.

NOTES.

Tom Moffatt the Canadian sprinter, writes that the report that he is matched to run Sunday of the Chicago Club is a mistake. Moffat is at present in Rochester, but is willing to run Sunday if the match can be arranged.

SALOON CONTROVERSIES.

LAFAYETTE, IND., GREATLY EXERCISED OVER THE LICENSE QUESTION—A PROTEST FROM IOWA—KANSAS PROHIBITION.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Francis Johnson of the German-American newspaper publishes three columns of English in his paper this morning, in which he devotes himself to the Law and Order League, the professors of Purdue University, and the attorneys who conducted the case for the league in and defeated the applicants for retailer's license before the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Johnson proclaims that he is for "law and order, but opposed to the Law and Order League." He argues that the civil laws are in force here, and are amply adequate; that the "time for regulators or vigilance committees is past and gone for Tippecanoe County"; maintains that the public and the individual are fully protected by the local authorities; and that no necessity exists for the formation of "secret and dark-lantern methods of a number of private citizens banded together for the avowed purpose of ferreting out crime and misdemeanors and bringing their their perpetrators to justice."

Mr. Johnson takes the position that the step taken here in regard to the license publication is a war upon the German newspapers in the ninety-two counties of the State, and addresses himself particularly to President Smart and Prof. Stevens of the Purdue University, this city, both of whom are members of the league, and reminds them that but for the "noble and unanimous assistance and coöperation of the German Senators and Representatives in the last Legislature, who to a man stood by their side and struggled and fought with them for the cause of education and Purdue, the large appropriations which were deemed essential for the maintenance of the university would never have been granted." He asserts that this "attack not only injures his [Johnson's] paper, but every German newspaper in the State of Indiana."

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The statement of the condition of the liquor traffic in this city, reported by one of our citizens for P. M. Sutton, does the city injustice. First, we have fully 3,500 inhabitants, instead of 3,000; second, we have no open saloons, instead of six as reported. All sales are made so secretly that repeated searches by the officers have failed to bring forth prohibited drinks, and when successful the liquor is found carefully concealed. The law has accomplished very much in the suppression of the evil. Instead of frequent fighting and drunkenness at saloons where men were permitted by license to congregate and treat each other, such disgraceful events are rarely known.

SUBURBAN.

WHAT THE ENTERPRISING TOWNS ABOUT THE CITY OFFER IN THE WAY OF NEWS.

Thomas Clark, a plasterer, once in good circumstances, and residing in South Englewood, was found lying across the Rock Island tracks at Sixty-first street about 4 o'clock yesterday morning helplesly drunk. He was brought before Justice Tuomey, when he said domestic infelicity was the cause of the trouble. His wife, he claimed, left him, and went to live with an individual known as "Happy Jack," the keeper of a roadhouse at Auburn. Justice Tuomey took the story in and fined Clark $3.

The tenth annual masquerade of the Senior Club of Englewood will take place this evening in Tillotson's Hall, Sixty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

Gen. M. B. Prentiss will lecture on "Shiloh" Saturday evening in the Winter Street M. E. Church, Forty-fourth and Winter streets.

J. C. Dumont, for some time past employed as a foreman at Robertson's livery-stable, Sixty-second street and Wentworth avenue, is reported to have skipped yesterday for parts unknown, leaving behind him a wife and three children in destitute circumstances. Dumont was under the influence of liquor when last seen, but previous to his departure he collected considerable money belonging to the firm, quarreled with his wife, who at his request packed up his clothes, and then left Englewood. The last seen of him was at the Illinois Central depot, when he had a ticket for Bloomington, Ill. The health authorities have taken Mrs. Dumont's case in hand. She will probably be sent to relations at Bridgeport, Vt.

The election of officers of the Lake Bar Association took place last evening in Justice S. D. Underwood's office, Thirty-ninth and State streets, and resulted as follows: President, E. W. Adkinson; Vice-President, D. L. Carmichael; Secretary, O. W. Turner; Treasurer, E. F. Masterson. The object of the association is to rid the town of Justice-Court cappers and shyster lawyers, with which the town abounds.

About 5:30 o'clock last evening an affray occurred in the Wabash roundhouse in the Town of Lake between Benjamin Clancey and William Tracey, boilermakers employed in the Wabash shops at that place. Clancey met Tracey and accused him of having had him discharged. Tracey denied the charge, when Clancey seized a coupling-pin and struck Tracey a violent blow on the head. He then jumped on the prostrate man and, kicking him several times, took to his heels. Tracey was picked up in an unconscious condition and was taken to his home, No. 638 Fortieth street, where Dr. C. P. Caldwell stated that it would not be attended with fatal results. Clancey was arrested at his home near the Rock Island car-shops.

EXCURSION TO THE PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—The largest across-the-continent excursion ever organized will leave here tomorrow for San Francisco via the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific route. The train will consist of more than a dozen Pullman sleepers and several other cars, will be run in two sections, and will contain some 400 well-to-do and in many cases prominent, people from New York, New Jersey, and other Eastern and several Western States, who go out to see the country and make investments.

NEW YORK.

Cyrus W. Field in Favor of a Government System of Telegraph.

The Chicago Real-Estate Suit—The Western Union Company Must Pay Their Taxes.

"Fresh Eggs" Manufactured to Order—The Harlem Syndicate Meeting—Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—When asked his opinion of the Edmunds Telegraph bill Mr. Cyrus W. Field said today: "I am clearly of the opinion that the time has arrived when the United States Government should purchase all the telegraph lines in the country. All the telegraph lines in the Old World belong to the Governments of the countries in which they are located. It would be a great convenience to the public if every telegraph office was a post-office and every post-office a telegraph office. As letters are sent to all and every part of the United States for two cents, and papers and magazines at one cent for every four ounces, so should a telegraph message be sent to any part of the United States at the lowest price at which experience has shown it possible that the same can be done. The press, which sends long messages, should be charged half the rates paid by the general public. A law should be passed by Congress making all the purchases, so that every company should be bound by a principle. The Government telegraph lines would be in no greater danger than the post-office. The overturn or change in the Government does not destroy the administration of the post-office, but often helps to improve it."

"How long would it be before the people would enjoy the benefits of reduced telegraph rates?"

"If the United States Government entered on the business the reduction of expense in running the telegraph lines would begin at once. There would be no necessity for so many telegraph offices, with their attendant expense for rent and attachés. The post-office would also be the telegraph office."

"Would the telegraph companies agree to sell their lines to the Government?"

"It was found to be a good plan in England, and proved fair to all parties."

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION IN THE PURCHASE OF CHICAGO PROPERTY.

The trial of George O. Hovey's suit against Phelps, Dodge & Co. for damages, passed on alleged misrepresentations of the value of a Chicago store, which they sold him in 1875, was continued today before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court.

A. J. Averill, a Chicago real-estate agent, who made the sale, testified that he told Mr. Hovey all about the lease of the property to the Mandel brothers, the terms of their rental, and the fact that they held the store rent free to July 1, 1875.

Under cross-examination, he said that when he advertised the property in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as renting at $15,000 a year he thought he was telling the truth. He did not know that it was rented for $13,000. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were not responsible for his advertising it as he did.

Col. Luther H. Pearce, a real-estate broker of Chicago, after figuring on the margin of a newspaper, said he thought the property was worth about $155,000 at the time Mr. Hovey bought it. Mr. Hovey had said to the witness that he determined to buy the store the first time he saw it, and that he was proud of owning the handsomest piece of property in Chicago.

The deposition of Edwin Lee Brown of Chicago in regard to the lease of the property by Mandel Brothers was read.

Henry A. Kohn testified that he had lived in Chicago since 1848, and had been a large owner of real estate there for nearly thirty years. He was trying to buy the store at the same time that Mr. Hovey was. The witness said that the store, with the lease of the Mandel Brothers and a remission of the rent to July 1, was worth $150,000. The case will go on tomorrow.

THE WESTERN UNION MUST SETTLE UP.

"We have notified the Western Union Company twice," said Under-Sheriff Aarons today, "that unless the execution held in this office for the State on account of unpaid taxes was satisfied promptly we should proceed to sell its property in satisfaction. This notification was given Friday and again yesterday, but the company has not seen fit so far to make any response to it. Dr. Green was told emphatically that unless the judgment was settled the Sheriff would levy on all the property held by the company in this county, and that is just what we mean to do. If a check for the money owing to the State is not deposited in this office in the meantime I shall take two deputies with me tomorrow and begin an inventory of the Western Union property, and sell it, or enough of it to cover the execution. Shall we allow them the sixty days' delay which the law gives us the privilege of doing? Not at all. There is not the slightest reason why any delay should be asked or given in a case like this. The company is wealthy, and its available funds are in such a condition that it can, if it will, settle the judgment at a moment's notice. In that sense the $130,000 due is, as President Green is reported to have said, 'a mere bagatelle' to the company. But in the legal view of the matter, which the Sheriff is bound to take, it is not a bagatelle. It is a judgment on appeal, affirmed by the highest court in the State, and the Western Union holds precisely the same position as any other judgment debtor. It has got to pay the money or suffer the consequences. If the company can get its money back through the Legislature it will be a good thing for it. That is something with which this office has nothing to do. Our duty is to get the money which the Court of Appeals says belongs to the State, and that we shall certainly do."

"FRESH EGGS" MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

A number of dealers in eggs and produce in Paterson were called on last Saturday by a man representing himself as Garrett Onderdonk of Rockland County, New York. He sold each of the dealers a lot of "fresh country eggs" at a remarkably low figure. The eggs were delivered by another man, to whom the dealers refused payment. Yesterday Onderdonk called for his money, but was arrested under the act prohibiting the sale of adulterated food. He pleaded guilty, whereupon he was fined $50 and costs. This he paid promptly and left the city without attempting to collect for the eggs delivered. He admitted to several dealers that the eggs were artificial and were manufactured by a firm in Newark, whose name he declined to disclose. The shells were made of a clear, transparent composition, and the shape was perfectly modeled. The portion surrounding the yolk was made of albumen, and the yolk itself of ground carrot and saffron. The eggs were tested and found to scramble well, and in an omelet there was no perceptible difference between the real and artificial eggs, but when boiled they are easily detected, as the yolk and surrounding white portion do not harden separately, as in real eggs.

THE HARLEM SYNDICATE.

A Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch says: A meeting of the syndicate of heirs to the Harlem estate is in progress here today for the purpose of receiving the report of the special committee appointed to collect evidence upon which to base the litigation. Several hundred stockholders are in attendance. The report of the Secretary showed that there are now over 800 stockholders in the syndicate and that of the $10,000 collected toward the preliminary expenses, a considerable portion had been expended in collecting the evidence from the different sources. The report also stated that the legal proceedings would be commenced at an early date. Meanwhile another association had been formed, composed of the lineal descendants of Luke Coovert, which will work in harmony with the New York syndicate.

This afternoon Walter H. Shupe of New York, trustee for the syndicate, read his report. He stated that the members resided in about eighty Congressional districts in over thirty States and Territories, and possessed a compilation of genealogical proof that will without doubt establish in a proper court the claims of the applicants to be heirs at law of the Harlem property. The attorneys of the syndicate had considered the advisability of laying the matter before Congress and securing the passage of certain acts establishing their claims to the lands in question. With this object in view numerous petitions with a total of 20,000 names had been prepared. They were also considering whether it might not be well to apply for relief to the New York Legislature.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Some one sent an anonymous communication to the Board of Health today giving information that the actress named Sarah S. Costelyon, or Sadie Costelyon, as she was known to the stage, had died from the effects of malpractice. The burial permit was temporarily withheld until the facts could be ascertained. Miss Costelyon was a Brooklyn girl, very well connected. Circumstances compelled her to earn her living, and she obtained a position as a chorus girl. After "Polly" was taken from the stage at the Casino last summer she gave up her position there and went to Chicago. She returned about a month ago to sing in the "Evangeline" chorus at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. About Dec. 1 Dr. J. B. Cosby of 308 West Forty-eighth street was called to see her, and found her suffering from peritonitis, the result of efforts made by herself, as she confessed, to hide the consequences of a misstep. She was living with her mother and sister at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. Several of the unfortunate girl's theatrical friends were present at what is described as a very tragic and affecting death-bed scene, and some of her associates have raised $55 to defray the funeral expenses. Dr. Cosby said tonight that his certificate of death was made out strictly in accordance with facts.

PERSECUTED BY A CRANK.

The crazy Frenchman, De Lanet, who for several years has made life miserable for Mrs. Witherbee, who is the daughter of the widowed Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, has written a letter to Mr. Witherbee, inviting the latter to meet him at "Oblisque Place, Centrall Parck," and there "settle the matner to gather." He names swords as the weapons and 4:30 tomorrow morning as the time. He charges Mr. Witherbee with having robbed him of the girl he (De Lanet) loved. The fire-breathing challenge was not the only communication from De Lanet that awaited the return of Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee from Philadelphia today. The Frenchman had written a letter to Mrs. Witherbee Saturday morning. He asked her to elope with him, and demanded a reply by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Another letter written Monday last entreats Mrs. Witherbee to name a place where they can be married, and implores her to sail with him on the steamer Labrador for Havre tomorrow morning. After having slain the husband there would yet remain time for De Lanet to catch the steamer with Mrs. Witherbee. De Lanet Monday addressed another letter, in execrable French, to Mr. Coudert, his former counsel. He tells him that he has returned to New York to avenge himself, and that sooner or later he will be avenged. He asks Coudert to be his second in the "affair of honor," and requests the counselor to tell Mr. Witherbee to present himself at 4:30 this morning in the place of the obelisk, Central Park, armed with a sword and revolver. He says that Mr. Witherbee tried to have him arrested Sunday, and he vows that he will be revenged for that despite the whole detective force and despite Mr. Witherbee's wealth. Mr. Coudert lives at the Madrid, opposit Central Park, so the place of meeting would be convenient to him. Several detectives awaited M. Le Comte in the "place of the obelisk" this morning, and several others are searching for him. Mr. Witherbee has concluded that De Lanet is a dangerous crank, and M. Bowers, his counsel, says he wants to learn if a lady cannot walk the streets of New York without being annoyed.

The Frenchman declared that the Stewart family had him incarcerated in an insane asylum here and he is now determined to have his revenge. He desires to fight with Mr. Witherbee, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, brother of Mrs. Witherbee, and Mr. Rhinelander Stewart. It is said that De Lanet comes from a good family inhabiting Chasseneuil, near Chateauroux, in the Department of Indre, France.

BOYCOTTING PROMINENT HOTEL GUESTS.

The boycotting of John Sherman, Secretary of War Endicott, Warner Miller, and other statesmen for stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Central Labor Union, has attracted some attention. Recently the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel became involved in a quarrel with the Painters' Labor Union, and the latter association immediately decided to "boycott" their hotel and every one who stopped there. The boycott only extends to public men and men of business prominence. John Sherman was one of the first to go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the declaration of war, and the morning after his arrival he found among his letters at breakfast a circular telling him that the hotel was in a state of siege, and that he must leave it at once if he wished to save his social and political future. The circular went on to say that the Central Labor Union was a powerful organization and would run any man socially, commercially, or politically, if they so desired. Mr. Sherman simply turned the circular over to one of the clerks of the hotel, saying that he had no use for it. He has been placed on the proscribed list. Secretary Endicott's experience was similar. Warner Miller received his warning circular ten days ago, but he returned again to the Fifth Avenue today and increased his offense by taking his wife with him. He said that he should pay no attention whatever to the threat of the union.

Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio found one of the circulars in his mail this morning and promptly consigned it to the waste-basket.

The only man this circular is reported to have affected is Gen. Butler. He received one of the notices just as he was leaving the hotel a short time ago. The clerk at the hotel said today that the General had not returned here since, so he could not say what Butler would do. Ben Butler's position as the proposed champion of labor and labor unions has aroused some curiosity as to how he will treat this edict. Where he stays when next he comes to New York will be watched with interest.

THE COMING SILVER CONVENTION.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the silver meeting to be held in this city tomorrow night has received telegrams from the Hon. Thomas Ewing and the Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio promising to be present. He is also in receipt of letters of approval from fifty Senators and Congressmen. Senator Plumb of Kansas writes that he will be glad to learn that New York has spoken sensibly and earnestly upon a question of profound interest to all the people of the United States, and that she has not, as heretofore, contented herself with echoing English opinion. Gen. John C. Fremont writes that he is in favor of the continued use of silver in our currency.

A TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

A type-setting contest between Joseph McCann of the *Herald* and W. C. Barnes of the *World* for the championship of the city and State took place here today in the presence of a large number of printers. The purse contended for was $1,000. The trial lasted four hours, beginning at 11 o'clock. The type was minion, set without paragraphs. Barnes finished his first 1,000 ems in 29 minutes and 30 seconds, and McCann completed his first 1,000 two minutes later. At 3 o'clock time was called. McCann had set 8,062⅓ ems and Barnes 7,951. Then each man was obliged to correct his own proofs. When the corrections had been made and the number of lines deducted which each man had lost through mistakes it was found that McCann had 7,662⅓ ems to his credit and Barnes 6,376. McCann was declared the winner.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The Investigating Committee of the State Senate today decided not to investigate the Broadway Street Railway franchises.

A meeting of the Trunk-Lines Joint Executive Committee was held in New York today. The Passenger Committee was called in, all lines except the Pennsylvania being represented. The committee discussed the emigrant clearing-house contract and slightly modified it by allowing greater latitude in the appointment of outside ticket agencies, particularly in Canada. The contract was then signed, and it will be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Company for its signature. The Boston lines have yet to sign the contract.

THE FAR WEST.

B. J. SHAY, THE SAN FRANCISCO REAL-ESTATE DEALER, DIES OF THE WOUNDS INFLICTED BY J. C. BROWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—B. J. Shay, the real-estate dealer who was shot Oct. 23 by J. C. Brown, died today.

INDIGNANT HOMESTEADERS.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A citizens' mass-meeting was held tonight to protest against the late order of Commissioner Sparks making all conveyances of homesteads and preëmptions before issuing of patents invalid. Many prominent citizens expressed their emphatic condemnation of the order. A committee of twelve was selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and of the people of this section generally, to be published and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

SHOT AND BURNED.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The charred remains of William Anderson, a young farmer 19 years old and living three miles from town, were found a mile from his house today. Anderson was hunting yesterday. It is supposed his shotgun accidentally discharged and his clothing caught fire. The back of his skull was blown off and his body burned to a crisp.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

The upper ten thousand of New York will taboo New-Year's calling.

TO PLEASE MIKE.

Why Obliging Republican Commissioners Propose to Retain Democratic Barnacles.

Relatives and Proteges of the Boss Occupying Fat County-Hospital Places.

"Ed" Draws a Big Sa'ary and Runs a Gin-Mill—He Has a Nice Thing.

One of the reasons why taxpayers voted for Republican Commissioners at the November election was that they wanted a change in the management of the county institutions. They believed these places needed a thorough overhauling. They thought it would be a good idea to put better men in control of them. They were satisfied that this was impossible under the Van Pelt Democracy. So they gave their support to the Republican Commissioners. When it was known that the Republicans had at least a nominal majority in the board and that the party would henceforth be held responsible for the county management it was agreed that the first duty would be to make some needed changes. The new board coming in with the Democratic majority reversed it seemed that the right time had come to run the county institutions in the interest of the taxpayers. When the Democrats got hold of the board they promptly turned out efficient Republican officials to make room for Democratic party hacks. These barnacles have remained until it has become a necessity to shake them off.

One of the institutions in which the public looked for a speedy change was the County Hospital. There was a general agreement that the administration was lax and that the man in charge was not the man for the place. Warden McGarigle may be a good man to run a livery-stable or a saloon, but the voters of Cook County repudiated him when he was a candidate for Sheriff. Though that was three years ago the reasons which led to his repudiation have not been forgotten. The berth at the County Hospital was made for him by a Democratic County Board. It has been generally understood that the place was a "fat" one and that Mr. McGarigle did not expect to remain in it after his party friends went out of power. The people who by their votes ousted the Democrats certainly expected him to go. Now, however, it is whispered that one or two alleged Republican Commissioners are friendly to McGarigle and will help keep him in office. That means the Republican party is to be held responsible for continuing Democratic cast-off orphans in position and bear the odium which attaches to the reckless and extravagant management of county affairs that has characterized the Van Pelt crowd.

Another individual whom Republican influence is expected to keep in a fat position is one McDonald—Edward by name, brother of Mike. "Ed," as he is familiarly called, draws a salary as engineer of the hospital. His real business, however, appears to be running a gin-mill in the neighborhood. He is also known as a Democratic striker. What earthly reason Republican Commissioners can give for keeping him in office can only be conjectured. It is said that he will be retained in order "to please Mike." Republican voters are apt to ask the pertinent question why Republican Commissioners want to please Mike. It has not heretofore been supposed that the Republican party of Cook County existed for the purpose of pleasing Mike. Taxpayers have generally been better satisfied when Mike was displeased. It has taken several hard-fought battles to knock out Mike and his gang. Now that this has finally been done by the adoption of the new Election law it is a very queer species of Republican Commissioner who is casting around to see what he can do for Mike, and Mike's brother, and Mike's political orphans. In fact, the member of the County Board who votes to keep either McGarigle or "Ed" McDonald in office will be hardly considered a Republican. There would be what the lawyers call grounds for suspicion in voting to keep in office a man whose chief occupation is not to do the work for which the county pays him, but to run a saloon at which all the hospital help have to do their drinking, to the great profit of the proprietor, simply that Mike may not be displeased. Not much civil-service reform here.

THE GIN-MILL.

There is a large wooden sign over the saloon at No. 660 Van Buren street letting an anxious world know in big, black, staring letters that this is the "Twelfth Ward Headquarters." Only this and nothing more. The name of the owner of the sign does not appear on it, nor does it anywhere else inside or outside the place, with the possible exception of a "McD" worked monogram-fashion on red cotton plush ground between two spiral-shaped ox-horns thought worthy of admiration on top of the mirror-stand. View from the street into the place is obstructed by the painted panes of glass in the show-windows and by colored glass casements set up in them. When one enters he sees a saloon of good dimensions. There is a large sheet-iron stove to the left, with a few young but rather tough-looking citizens standing around it. Near the door, within an inclosure, is the desk of the proprietor. "Ed" McDonald is sitting at it writing out some bills. This brother of the mighty Mike is likewise a man of might and main; more burly, more heavily built, taller by a few inches, with greater girth of limbs and chest, he yet resembles the eminent reformer greatly, although he shows the Celtic type of features in greater purity. His beard is not quite so long nor so carefully nursed as Mike's, and his eyebrows are more beetling. Take it all in all, Ed McDonald is a well-developed specimen of humanity.

CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS.

Behind him in the large showcase a goodly array of cigars is spread out in boxes; along the wall, behind glass doors, there is a choice collection of the finer brands of rye, bourbon, gin, Rhine wine, claret, and brandy, in bottles and pocket-flasks. Then comes the mirror-stand, shielding those behind in front of the bar from chance sight. On that side of the mirror turned to the street there is an artistically-finished picture, painted in Castile soap, representing a vigorous turkey-gobbler, with his neck and head worked out in bright red, the home of his childhood below, and the legend "Grand Turkey Raffle" running through the scenery in neat scroll-work, being altogether a painting of no slight merit and considerable originality. The motif especially is clearly brought out, and the shading is done most delicately. On top of this mirror stand the aforementioned horn twins, a bust of Lincoln, and a ferocious-looking bulldog, both of them—the dog and Lincoln—in plaster of paris. There are more bulldogs, a damaged eagle, and other birds of prey exhibited elsewhere, besides a large print of Cleveland behind the bar, and a number of sporting pictures in neat frames along the wall. Standing on the bar is a large plated silver fixture for the preparation of hot drinks showing signs of hard usage. There is a fine marble ale fountain and a bottle of champagne on top of it. In the rear portion of the saloon is a pool-table, around which several young men in shirtsleeves are industriously knocking each others' balls out. Then comes a door, closed in the evening, leading into a private poker-joint, divided into two rooms. To obtain admission there at night one must be introduced or come properly recommended.

"Do you own this place, Mr. McDonald?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said the man at the door, after a moment's hesitation.

"How much rent do you pay here?"

"Seventy-five dollars a month."

"Good business, I suppose?"

"Pretty good."

"Keeps you busy here most of the time, eh?"

"Reasonably so, yes. It's a pretty good location."

"I see you're having turkey raffles here. Great scheme to get at the dollars of your customers, ain't it?"

"Why, yes," and Mr. McDonald laughed with pleased recollections. "Had sixty-nine of 'em raffled off at Thanksgiving. Have fifty for next Saturday. The County Hospital boys come here to have some fun, you know."

"So I understand," said the reporter.

THEY HAVE GREAT FUN.

"O, yes; we are having great fun here. The other night one of the boys from the County Hospital was having awful hard luck. He kept on throwing the dice all night, and every round cost him $1, and nary a turkey. At last this fellow here"—pointing to a man of rather sinister aspect, who had enlivened the conversation with choice expletives before—"put up the job on him, giving him the highest throw, 47. He got his turkey then. It cost him $3.50. I have the birds raffled off at about ten to twenty chances to each, 15 cent a chance."

"Good thing for you this must be. I suppose the man who gets the bird sets 'em up for the boys, too."

"Sometimes."

At this juncture a man came in dressed like a fireman, telling Mr. McDonald that something was wrong about one of the boilers at the County Hospital and asking him to just look in. Mr. McDonald said he would pretty soon.

HE RAKES IN THE DIMES.

It appears that Mr. McDonald is spending most of his time—morning, noon, and especially nights—at his saloon. A fellow-saloonkeeper a few doors off said he was doing a humming trade. Mr. McDonald wears very fine clothes of fashionable cut, a snowy shirt bosom, with now and then a fine sparkler in it. An employé at the County Hospital, after being told that his name would not appear in print, said that Ed McDonald's saloon was the place where all the boys at the County Hospital spend their money. There are 174 such employés. In the engine-room one of the firemen said that Dan Boyle, the assistant engineer, did all the work for Mr. McDonald, but that the latter looked in occasionally during the day. He had not seen him for twenty-four hours.

Warden McGarigle had just gone out for a drive when THE TRIBUNE reporter called, but his lieutenant, chief-clerk John T. Doherty, said he did not know whether the County Board had been cognizant of Mr. McDonald's qualifications as a saloonkeeper. He had supposed that Mike McDonald was owner of the saloon till recently, when he heard that Ed McDonald was the proprietor. The saloon in question had been running three years, while Mr. McDonald had been chief engineer since 1879, under the administrations of Mills, Dixon, and now of McGarigle. His salary was now $3,750 a year, and had been raised three or four times. Besides that, he occupied with his family a suite of beautiful rooms on the same floor as the Warden, with board, fuel, light, laundry work free. Mr. Doherty knew that the employés went a good deal to Mr. McDonald's place. Whenever the doctors in the hospital ordered wine, seltzer, etc., it was bought of Ed McDonald, that being the "handiest place." (There are about a dozen saloons within a stone's throw of the hospital.) No attempt had been made to conceal these facts. In the printed reports to the County Board the bills for these wines, etc., were made out to the "Twelfth Ward Headquarters," however. Champagne cost at this rate: $1.75 a pint and $3.50 a quart.

FAIR WEATHER,

WITH SLIGHTLY CHANGED TEMPERATURE, IS PROMISED CHICAGO AND VICINITY TODAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—1 a. m.—Indications—For Chicago and vicinity, for the thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair weather, slight change in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, variable winds, slightly colder in northern portion, followed by rising temperature; nearly stationary temperature in the southern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, winds generally southerly, except variable winds in extreme northern portion, slightly warmer in southern portion, colder, followed by slowly rising temperature, in northern portion.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, east to south winds, occasionally variable, slightly warmer in southern portions, slight changes in temperature in northern portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
Alpena, Mich	29.99	19	S. W.	Cloudy	*
New York	30.19	31	W	Cloudy	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.10	21	E	Cloudy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.07	24	W	Lt. snow	....
Cairo, Ill	30.24	34	S	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.08	33	N. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.15	22	S. W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	30.22	31	S. W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O	30.14	29	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Deadwood, Dak	....	..	....	....	....
Boston, Mass	30.15	28	W	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.17	42	W	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.07	25	....	Fair	....
Detroit, Mich	30.12	28	W	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.52	29	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.17	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.21	28	S	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.08	19	W	Cloudy	....
Fort Assiniboine	29.90	42	S. W.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Mont	29.90	34	E	Lt. rain	*
Fort Garry, B. A	30.21	12	S. E.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex	30.35	55	S. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.06	27	W	Cloudy	....
Halifax, N. S	29.91	21	W	Fair	....
Salt Lake	30.21	37	E	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.20	28	S. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.06	27	S	Fair	....
Louisville, Ky	30.24	37	S	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.22	34	S	Cloudy	....
Marquette, Mich	30.00	19	S. W.	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.24	32	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.10	13	S. W.	Clear	....
Montreal, Que	30.11	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.19	1	N	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.21	33	S. E.	Cloudy	....
North Platte, Neb	30.08	28	W	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.10	25	S. E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.14	25	S. W.	Lt. snow	*
Pittsburg, Pa	30.18	31	S	Cloudy	....
New Orleans	30.37	38	S. E.	Clear	....
Quebec, Can	30.09	1	W	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.08	24	W	Thr'n'g.	*
Washington	30.20	33	S. W.	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	30.22	42	S	Cloudy	....
Springfield, Ill	30.11	32	S	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.10	40	S	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.12	17	W	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.14	26	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Toronto, Can	30.07	22	S. W.	Lt. snow	.03
Vicksburg, Miss	30.33	38	S. E.	Clear	....
Yankton	30.07	28	....	Cloudy	....
Minnedosa	30.17	—9	....	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	29.96	39	N. W.	Fair	....
Mackinaw	29.96	25	N. W.	Cloudy	*
Elliott	30.04	34	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Stockton	30.12	49	W	Clear	....
Lamar	....	..	....	....	....
Las Animas	30.08	33	S. W.	Clear	....
El Paso	30.14	47	N. W.	Clear	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m	30.111	12.5	71.8	S. W.	4	......	Cloudy.
6 a. m	29.980	17.9	81.8	S. W.	15	......	Lt. snow
10 a. m	30.008	21.8	82.4	S. W.	13	......	Clear.
2 p. m	30.000	27.2	85.6	S. W.	11	......	Clear.
6 p. m	30.066	24.3	74.3	S. W.	10	......	Clear.
10 p. m	30.160	21.4	92.3	S. W.	6	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 30.0.
Minimum thermometer, 9.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.047.
Mean daily thermometer, 22.2.
Mean daily humidity, 86.6.

PATRICK CORRIGAN ARRESTED.

THE NEWS AGENT WHOSE ELOPEMENT WITH A YOUNG GIRL CAUSED HER MOTHER TO DIE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A young man who gives the name of Patrick Corrigan, and who says he is a news agent, was arrested at the Union Depot last night and locked up at the Harrison Street Station to await a reply to a telegram sent to the police of Cleveland, O., inquiring if the prisoner is not wanted there. The following is the Cleveland end of the story:

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Patrick Corrigan, who is under arrest at Chicago, is the man who is mixed in the sad case of Kittie Meyers which came to light here last Wednesday. Corrigan was a news agent on a Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis train, and Kittie Meyers lived at Mansfield. She was a willful, flighty girl, and a week ago, after a quarrel with her father, left home and started on Corrigan's train for Cleveland. They left the train together and registered at a hotel on Water street for the night as man and wife. The next day the girl's cousin came here and enlisted the police in the case. A search was made, and by the girl's trunk and an expressman they were found living in a boarding-house near the Union Depot as man and wife. Corrigan was not arrested. The girl was taken home, and when her mother heard where she had been found the shock was so great that she fell into a nervous fit and died. Corrigan is a married man, and his wife and two children live with his mother on Main street, this city. After his adventure with the Meyers girl he was discharged by the Union News Company. The police here do not want him.

MARINE MATTERS.

SUMMING UP THE BUSINESS OF A SMALL BUT BUSY PORT—THE STEAMER H. COWLES SAFE—DISBANDING OF LIFE-SAVING CREWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—During the season just closed there entered the Port of Tonawanda 1,162 vessels, with 493,613,000 feet of lumber, besides 7,652,000 lath and 52,004,000 shingles. Duties imposed were $51,015. Of the lumber received by lake at Tonawanda this year over seven-tenths, or 355,230,391 feet, went east by canal. The value of the shipments is estimated at $8,467,460.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The life-saving crew was disbanded this morning, and the members departed for their homes. A severe blizzard and heavy fall of snow have raged most of the day.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The schooner H. Cowles, which was thought to have been lost in the late storms, has arrived in this port, safe and sound, without the loss of any of her cargo, though she had a rough time of it.

The propeller T. W. Snook and schooners Jessie L. Boyce, White Cloud, and H. Cowles have stripped and will lay up here for the winter. Navigation closed here yesterday.

Weather clear and cold, with fifteen inches of snow on the level, which fell yesterday and day before.

HYDROPHOBIA'S HORRORS.

London in the Throes of a Mad-Dog Scare—A Home for Lost Canines.

Three Hundred Thousand Yelping Curs Conspire to Make Four Million People Extremely Miserable.

A Bitten Boy at Milwaukee Said to Be Recovering—The Latest from Pasteur.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The Parnell scare here is now accompanied by a hydrophobia scare, which the newspapers discuss on the same page with home rule. The policemen in plain clothes who last Yuletide hunted dynamite are now provided with long iron rods, having slipnooses at the lower ends, to hunt dogs with, in consequence of the recent very stringent orders of the Chief Commissioner of Police enforcing the seizure of all dogs uncontrolled in the streets. New and extended districts are every day proclaimed, and the metropolitan area now under the Commissioner's orders includes outlying towns such as Barnett, Staines, Corydon, Browley, Chiselhurst, Erith. The name of Pasteur is as much on the popular tongue as that of Parnell and the home-rule question. In order to get a true view of the extent of the police operations to alleviate the scare, I visited at noon the celebrated Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, near Battersea bridge, and of which the Earl of Onslow is President. I found crowds of well-dressed women and men arriving there by every train searching for stray or captured favorits and policemen coming or going. I found dogs to the number of a thousand confined in large barred stalls, each partition containing between thirty and forty. The pampered pug lay beside the gutter mongrel and the silky-haired, high-bred Gordon setter were cheek by jowl with the preacher's lurcher. In a room not far away sat the Secretary, Mr. Colam, having the benevolent and anxious smile of Mr. Bergh and the detective enthusiasm of Mr. Gerry. He was fortified on all sides of his table with piles of correspondence—one week's accumulation only—much of it relating to hydrophobia.

THOUSANDS OF LOST DOGS.

"The excitement about rabies," said Mr. Colam, "came suddenly, at the time M. Pasteur read his papers in Paris, and when the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph* commented largely on the subject. But the excitement did not surprise me. I had observed that in 1883 only thirteen cases in all the London district were recorded, while only up to April last the same number was recorded for this year, and up to now fifty-six cases have been recorded. The excitement has done one good thing—it has revived the muzzling or the compulsory leading of dogs."

Correspondent—You, then, approve of the muzzling regulations which still exist in New York, but are not enforced, because popular sentiment has agreed that the muzzle is cruel and apt to produce excitement in the animal?

Mr. Colam here produced a new regulation muzzle, allowing the dog to open its mouth, put out its tongue and drink, but preventing it from snapping or biting.

Mr. Colam—These are universal in Germany, where all dogs, from Prince Bismarck's down to the pet of a peasant child, are happy. Besides, a muzzle prevents fighting in public places. I would abolish leading dogs outdoors and muzzle all. Inoculation is very well, doubtless, but absolute protection is better.

Correspondent—How has the sudden excitement affected your home?

Mr. Colam—In 1884 14,772 dogs were brought here, but this year so far the numbers have increased to 21,614. In October last 1,479 dogs were brought. In November they increased to 3,804. This month, in fourteen days, not less than 3,385 dogs have been brought in, and, as you see, they keep coming. As many as 1,000 are sometimes received in a week.

KILLING THE UNCLAIMED.

Correspondent—How do you destroy unclaimed dogs?

Mr. Colam—If unclaimed at the end of three days we have them killed by means of Dr. Richardson's letharge chamber, which is somewhat similar to the one used in Philadelphia. The animals are placed in a large cage, which is rolled into the chamber. The door of the chamber is then closed and a narcotic vapor applied. By this mode death is caused by anæsthesia, and not by suffocation or asphyxia. Death by the former is through sleep; by the latter through the deprivation of air. The former is typically represented by chloroform; asphyxia through drowning or immersion in carbolic acid gas. I think the drowning process applied in New York is very brutal and I have had a large experience with dogs. The cost of feeding, labor, and sanitation is very heavy, and the resources of the institution are very greatly taxed. The expenses of this humane work are entirely provided for by a committee, without subsidy from any source whatever, and to enable them to continue successfully the objects of the home funds are needed, and the committee has recently appealed to the rich and benevolent for assistance and aid.

I next got the approximate estimate that there are 300,000 dogs in London, in an area where lives its 4,000,000 inhabitants. Every dog over 6 month old must be licensed. The yearly fee is seven shillings and sixpence, or nearly $2. This fee can be paid and a license paper obtained at any sub-post-office in the kingdom. The revenue official at Somerset House told me that the license was more honored in the breach than in the observance. But the probabilities now are that under the popular excitement the officials may venture in demanding a collar with a number, the inference being that a dog, even though it be muzzled or led, found collarless has no license. Besides, the collar may lead to identification.

I next turned my attention toward the hospitals and the opinions of medical experts on rabies and its London dangers, which will form a second dispatch.

THE OWNERS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Among the leaders on the dog scare this morning is a long one in the *Chronicle*, which says:

Now that the excitement of the general election is over dogs seem to have taken the place of parliamentary candidates in arresting the public attention. A recent police order for regulating the behavior of our canine friends has had the effect of getting a good many of their owners into trouble. The first thing that a person who loses a dog naturally does is to inquire after it at the nearest police station, and the first thing the police naturally do is to ask the inquirer whether he or she possesses a dog license. It appears that no less than 800 confiding individuals have been reluctantly compelled during the last few days to give an answer to this crucial question in the negative.

These 800 cases are before the magistrates, 200 being called up yesterday in Wandsworth Court. Thus the hydrophobia scare will largely increase England's revenue.

HYDROPHOBIA'S VICTIMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Charles Whedon, the little hydrophobia sufferer, was resting quite comfortably this evening, and the doctors attending him think he has a slight chance for life. He had but two spasms all afternoon and evening, and was able to drink water without any great effort or any sign of revulsion. He also swallowed several pieces of ice and some solid food. If the little fellow should recover it would be the first case on record, and the indications of his recovery are now extremely favorable.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—The hydrophobia excitement was increased tonight by Charles Nichols, a 5-year-old boy, being mangled by a Newfoundland dog. The doctor attending him says that, aside from the danger of hydrophobia, the boy will be crippled for life, as his hips and one thigh are terribly lacerated. The dog was killed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—Ludwig B. Sattler, a veterinary surgeon, was bitten by a dog in Orange Saturday, and the dog has been killed. A post-mortem examination of the dog's body will be made by experts from New York and other cities. Should the result prove that the dog was mad, Sattler will go to Paris for treatment by Pasteur. Charles Kaufman, who was bitten by a mad dog in Franklin, will start Wednesday for Paris by the French steamer Labrador.

AID WANTED FOR A PARIS HOSPITAL.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies will be requested by the Government to vote a sum that will enable Dr. Pasteur to establish a spacious hospital to be used especially for the treatment by his method of inoculation of persons who have been bitten by mad dogs.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

A MURDEROUS SUITOR AND HIS DOUBLE CRIME—THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION—AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The particulars of a terrible tragedy recently enacted at Refugio Ranch, below Rio Grande City, have just reached here. Louis Alvarado, who was enamored of a dark-eyed señorita, Paula Salinas, became desperately jealous of Casimiro Dealios, a more favored suitor. Alvarado, determined to win the capricious beauty at all hazards, lay in wait for his rival, and a few nights ago, when Dealios was returning from the ranch, foully murdered him and secreted his body. The next day he appeared at the residence of Paula and demanded her hand in marriage. Being rejected, he fired upon the girl, inflicting a wound from which she died in great agony yesterday. Alvarado then fled into the interior. Dealios' body was found concealed near the ranch, and close by were the remains of his horse, which had been tied to a tree and had died of starvation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—In connection with the trouble of the Victoria medical students with their professor it appears that during the month of October Dr. Chartrand, Professor of Chemistry, thought proper to expel from his lectures one Camelle Lavislotte, son of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for bad behavior. Shortly afterwards, however, upon his promise to do better he was again allowed to attend Dr. Chartrand's lectures. The students sympathized with their confrère when he was expelled, and dating from the day of his expulsion the class in chemistry became a notoriously noisy one. The students have decided to treat with the management as to their reinstatement.

In many of the Catholic churches in the outlying municipalities sermons were preached by the parish priests Sunday denouncing skating-rinks, snow-shoeing, and tobogganing slides, particularly the last mentioned, as hurtful to the morals of young women. Parents were also reproached for permitting their children to visit such places of amusement. The Catholic clergy have forbidden women wearing toques to appear at the church services.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15.—It is reported that in addition to reimposing the duties on tea and coffee, with the view of meeting the deficit in the revenue, the new Minister of Finance will increase the coal tax from 50 cents to $1 per ton.

NUEVO LEON, Mex., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The condition of affairs in Nuevo Leon has created a profound impression here. In an interview today with a prominent Mexican official thoroughly familiar with the inner workings of Mexican politics he said the origin of the whole trouble was a personal quarrel between Diaz and Gonzales; that when Diaz was serving his term prior to this one he arranged matters in seven doubtful States so that Gonzales should succeed him, which Gonzales did. Then, according to agreement, Gonzales was to perform a like service in the interest of Diaz, which he faithfully did, with the understanding that Diaz would return the compliment and again make Gonzales his successor. But at this point a woman interferes and upsets the whole arrangement. Porfirio Diaz marries a daughter of Don Romero Rubio, who has strong Presidential aspirations. Diaz, now thinking he is strong enough, breaks with Gonzales, and begins to depose all of Gonzales' appointees to pave the way for the succession of Don Romero Rubio to the Presidency. Gov. Garcia of Nuevo Leon, being an adherent of Gonzales, is removed, which will be followed by the deposition of other Governors not in accord with Diaz's plans. The program will be carried out quietly if possible, but forcibly if necessary. The question whether Mexico will be plunged into the throes of a general revolution largely hinges upon the action of Gonzales, now Governor of Guanajuato, who is now in council with Gen. Naranjo, his ex-Secretary of War, at the City of Guanajuato. Should Gonzales decide to assert his rights to succession, as per agreement, it is stated 8,000 organized troops stand ready to respond to his call. Gen. Trevino, commander of the Department of Northern Mexico, and Gov. Garcia are detained by Diaz in the City of Mexico for some reason, while Gen. Reyes, a strong Diaz adherent, has been proclaimed Military Governor of Nuevo Leon. The man closed the interview with the statement that the affairs of Mexico were in a more critical condition than surface indications revealed, and would require skilled statesmanship to avoid a general revolution.

MR. GOLDBERG'S SCHEME

KNOCKED INTO A COCKED HAT BY THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—"DETECTIVES" FOR $3.

Some months ago THE TRIBUNE described at some length the scheme by which S. Salmon Goldberg of No. 793 South Halsted street was getting wealthy by making anybody a "detective" for a small sum, and intimated that any person who was foolish enough to be caught by his enticing advertisements was simply giving something for nothing. This view of the matter has been taken by the Government officers, who arrested Goldberg last evening, Inspector Adsit and Deputy-Marshal Barchard serving the warrant, which charges him with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. His "ads" called for a "well-known and reliable man in every city and town in (State filled in) to act as our secret agent and correspondent. Will not interfere with other business. State references and address Western Detective and Collection Agency, No. 793 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill." Upon receipt of replies he would communicate with the authors, demanding $3 for badge and commission and then leave him to go it alone. Complaints have been made at the post-office of his operations, and when arrested between 100 and 200 letters from parties in Indianapolis, Louisville, Detroit, Lexington, Fort Wayne, Denver, Grand Rapids, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Kansas City, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Buffalo indicated how numerously the confidence game had been played by him. Upon reaching his house and inquiring for him the officers were informed that no such man lived there. They proposed to search the premises, when the outcries of a woman for the police brought Goldberg from a back room, where he had been hiding, when he was taken into custody. He is a sleek young man, wearing sealskin and diamonds, and upon arraignment before Commissioner Hoyne was held in $1,000 bonds until this morning, in default of which he was taken across the river.

MILITARY MYSTERY.

ORDERS TENDING TO MASS TROOPS AT SALT LAKE AT SHORT NOTICE ARE NOW COUNTERMANDED.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It is learned at a late hour tonight that orders have been issued from military headquarters Department of the Platte rescinding the order of Friday, Dec. 4. The latter were the mysterious orders on which Battery D, from Fort Omaha, proceeded in such extreme haste to Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City, and which created the widespread excitement over the expected Mormon uprising. In addition to dispatching Battery D to the scene of the anticipated trouble, orders were secretly promulgated the same date to every post in the department instructing the commanders to hold their men in readiness to move to the front at a moment's notice. The orders issued tonight countermanded those of two weeks ago, and instruct commandants to resume the every-day routine of barracks life. The forts affected are: Laramie, Omaha, Niobrara, Douglas, Robinson, Russell, Sydney, Steele, and Washakie. Adjutant-General Beck, by whom the orders were issued, positively refuses to say whether they came direct from Washington or from Chicago, a point on which great secrecy has been observed since the first of the departmental commotion. Gen. Beck says, however, that the reason the first orders are countermanded is that the authorities are satisfied all danger of an outbreak at Salt Lake is past. Battery D will remain permanently at Fort Douglas, however, to prevent the possibility of any disturbance of large proportions. Beck says a great deal of unnecessary sensationalism has been worked out of the case, which the real facts would make decidedly ridiculous, but he assumes an air of deep wisdom when asked for an insight of those facts.

A HORROR IN GEORGIA.

Eleven People Scalded to Death and Many Injured in a Railroad Accident Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—A frightful and fatal collision occurred this morning shortly after midnight on the Georgia Pacific Railroad about fifteen miles from Atlanta in which eleven lives were lost and three persons were so badly injured that it is thought that death will result. The circumstances of the wreck are as follows:

The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific Roads use the same track from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits, and from there they both use the same track to Austell. Just one mile east of Austell, towards Atlanta, is a water-tank used by the Georgia Pacific. The night-passenger train of the Georgia Pacific leaves here at 10 o'clock and the East Tennessee train leaves at 10:45 o'clock. Last night, however, the Georgia Pacific was somewhat delayed, and when it stopped at the water-tank was on the East Tennessee's line. The East Tennessee passenger-train came flying around a curve near the water-tank, and without a moment's warning went crashing into the rear of the Georgia Pacific train. Engineer Owen and the fireman of the East Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacific train, but too late to avoid a collision. The fireman jumped from the engine, but the engineer remained at his post, reversing the engine and applying the brakes. He was unable, however, to avert the collision. The engine tore its way into the rear of the coach, and the rear coach telescoped the one in front of it, which was forced into the one ahead of that again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir, and the escaping steam soon caused the death of five or six. The cries of the injured rent the air. All was darkness, and the statements of those who hastened to the scene are to the effect that words cannot describe the awful situation.

As soon as possible the East Tennessee train was backed from the wreck and the work of removing the dead and wounded commenced. From Austell a message was sent to Atlanta apprising the officials of the accident and asking for help. At 2:25 a. m. a train left here bearing physicians and several of the railroad officials. The officers of the road immediately set to work to have the track cleared, and at 8:30 this morning this had been completed.

About 7:30 a. m. a train left Austell for Atlanta with the dead and injured, arriving here at 8:05. The killed were placed on biers in an undertaking establishment, and hundreds of people have crowded its doors all day. The following is a list of the killed:

BERNARD PEYTON, attorney for the Georgia Pacific, formerly of Charlottesville, Va., but recently of Birmingham, Ala.

NATHAN STANLEY, of Anneston, Ala.

E. Y. HUIE of East Point, Ga.

J. W. PIERCE of Texas.

A LITTLE BABY, the infant of Jake and Mary Banks, who died in its mother's arms.

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN, one a baby, belonging to Mr. Bright.

JAMES BANKS of Fairburn, Ga.

MARY BANKS, wife of Jake Banks.

B. BRIGHT of Fairburn.

The injured are:

JOHN BRYANT of Oxford, Ala.

A. B. COOKE of Fairburn, Ga.

W. J. IRWOOD of Jackson, Ga.

CARRIE BRIGHT, wife of B. Bright of Fairburn.

E. N. ELLISON of Riverside, Ala.

J. H. LINK of Salem, Ala.

C. W. BELTON, bound for El Paso, Tex.

MRS. JANE ELIZA BROWN, going to Cleveland County, Alabama.

JACK ROGERS (colored).

Mrs. Bright died this afternoon, and Belton is rapidly sinking, as is also Mrs. Brown.

The blame for the accident cannot be yet placed, and an investigation will be necessary to settle it. The East Tennessee conductor says he was on his time and following the schedule and his directions in full. The Georgia Pacific conductor says that he had no official knowledge of the night passenger-train of the East Tennessee, and ran out as he had always done.

The Coroner's inquest has been going on all day. In the examination Dr. Roy, surgeon of the Georgia Pacific, said that when he arrived on the scene the engine had telescoped the sleeping-coach, passing through the entire length of the car within a few feet of the end, and water and steam from the boiler gushed through and flooded the whole train. According to his examination not a single one of the dead died from external injuries, but all met death by being scalded and from inhalation of steam.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

DEPUTIES APPOINTED TO BEGIN THE WORK OF REDISTRICTING THE CITY WARDS.

The Election Commissioners met yesterday and decided that work should be commenced Monday morning. In addition to the large room on the third floor of the City-Hall, which is to be given up to the Chief Clerk and his deputies, a portion of the room occupied by the Prosecuting Attorney is to be partitioned off for the use of the Commissioners. Charles Catlin, who was selected for the Republican deputy, declined, so Commissioner Raymond named Charles W. Andrews Jr., who keeps a livery-stable on Lincoln avenue, and he was elected. Commissioner Hoffman named Carl Hærting, at present a clerk in the United States Marshal's office, and formerly a reporter on the *Staats Zeitung*, and Commissioner Corkey nominated T. J. Bradley, now a clerk in the County Clerk's office. Both the latter will resign the places they now hold. It was decided to pay the deputies at the rate of $1,600 a year, they to draw a salary only for the time actually employed. Hærting will redistrict the first six wards, Bradley the second six, and Andrews the last six. Maps have been procured from the city showing the blocks and location of every house up to Nov. 1, 1885, and these will be used in dividing the city into election districts. Commissioner Hoffman said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the law was defective in that it did not provide that the "minority party" should have a competent representative in the home office; but, desiring fair-play, and appreciating that the minority should have a guarantee by the selection of a proper and competent person to assist in the actual work, Commissioner Raymond had been permitted to name a Republican deputy, and had chosen a good man. The Commissioners were not expected to devote their whole time to the matter. They were to see that the work was properly done. Hence the necessity for the minority having in the office a man whom they could rely upon.

HE ELOPED WITH TWO WOMEN.

A CONNECTICUT DEACON ABANDONS HIS FAMILY AND RUNS OFF WITH A COUPLE OF FEMALE CHARMERS.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Waterbury is enjoying the sensation of an elopement where a married man abandoned his family and hied away with two women and several of their children. The man is Elihu B. Smith, a blacksmith and a deacon in the Methodist church. The women are Mrs. Edwin Larrow, wife of a miller, and Miss Adeline Sherris, sometimes known as Mrs. Barton. Miss Sherris lived with the Larrows, whose house was not far from Smith's, on the Watertown turnpike, a mile or so north of Waterbury. Of late Elihu's visits to the Larrow homestead had become frequent. The deacon persuaded his wife and children to go to Old Lyme last week, and packed them off to spend the holidays. After his family's departure his visits to the Larrows' home grew more frequent, and his familiar attentions soon became a matter of comment among the neighbors. Saturday Elihu and his charmers planned an elopement. A hack was sent to their homes at midday. Elihu, Mrs. Larrow, her three children—Margaret, Rosa, and Freddie—and Mrs. Barton and her child drove through Waterbury to Waterville, a village three miles north of the city, and there took the train on the New England Road. They are supposed to have made their way to Canada.

TO BE HANGED FEB. 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—John O'Hara, for the murder of Mrs. Mary McCollier Oct. 12, 1885, was sentenced today to be hanged Feb. 5, 1886.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allen's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "Mikado." Mat.
Chicago Op.-H.—K. Castleton, "Crazy Patch." Mat.
Grand Opera-H.—Mr. Hoyt's "Rag Baby." Mat.
Hooley's—Lillian Russell in "Billee Taylor." Mat.
Columbia—"Michael Strogoff." Matinee.
Academy—C. S. Tanner, "Alone in London." Mat.
Standard—L. Marston, "A Wife's Honor." Matinee
Chicago Museum—Collender's Minstrels. Matinee.
Criterion—Lizzie Evans in "Florette."
Olympic—"The Stranglers of Paris." Matinee.
People's—C. A. Gardner, "Karl, the Peddler." Mat.
Haverly's—Home Minstrels. Matinee.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K.T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to rendezvous at the Asylum Thursday, Dec. 17, 1885, at 1:30 p. m., equipped to attend the funeral of Sir Knight William Floto. By order of the Eminent Commander. SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL of Chicago will be laid with Masonic ceremonies at 2 p. m. today. The Fraternity are requested to meet at Landmark Lodge, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. at 1 p. m. WM. K. FORSYTH, D. D. G. M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE FOR ADVERTISERS.

The attention of the advertising public is directed to the unique advantages offered to them in the Saturday edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This issue of THE TRIBUNE, consisting of sixteen pages and filled with a great variety of news and miscellaneous articles, constitutes the Sunday paper of the vast territory commercially tributary to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE of Saturday circulates from 12,000 to 15,000 more copies than any other day of the week except Sunday. The issue of that day is carefully read in a great number of homes and passes from hand to hand and from family to family until in many cases its contents have been perused by an entire neighborhood. The character of THE TRIBUNE and that of the people among whom it circulates make it especially valuable as an advertising medium. It reaches to a greater extent than any other newspaper the intelligent, thoughtful, and well-to-do people of the Northwest. These are especially the readers that advertisers wish to address. They are the people who have the most needs to satisfy and the largest means with which to gratify their wants. The merchants of Chicago and surrounding country will find no medium better adapted to their purposes if they wish to get to the people of Chicago and the Northwestern country than the Saturday edition of THE TRIBUNE.

REPRESENTATIVE RANKIN of Wisconsin is again critically ill.

FIRE at South Danville, Vt., destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

JOHN W. DANIEL will today be formally elected United States Senator from Virginia.

THE National Convention of Coal Operators and Miners is in session at Pittsburg, Pa.

M. ADOLF DEUTCHER has been elected President of the Swiss Republic for the year 1886.

THE fourth annual convention of the National Guard Association is in session at Washington.

DR. A. M. MILLER has been appointed Postmaster at Lincoln, Ill., after a long and vigorous fight.

THE total exports of produce from New York during the last week were valued at nearly $6,500,000.

GIDEON C. MOODY and Alonzo J. Edgerton have been elected United States Senators from the proposed new State of Dakota.

THE Arlington Cotton-Mills at Wilmington, Del., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000.

IT is now claimed that the rumor that Mr. Pendleton would resign the German mission at an early day is entirely without foundation.

THE New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply of grain as follows: Wheat, 58,149,717 bushels; corn, 5,955,728 bushels.

CONGRESS will soon be called on to consider a bill already introduced placing the name of Mrs. Gen. Grant on the pension-roll, with an annual allowance of $5,000.

GEN. DE COURCY, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs that after severe fighting with the Black Flags he has succeeded in pacifying the country.

TWELVE people were killed outright and a number of others badly injured by a collision of trains on the track used by the Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee Roads near Atlanta, Ga.

THE Allen C. Lewis estate, which, under the terms of the will, was to remain in the hands of trustees until 1885, will soon be applied to the establishment of a polytechnic institute in this city.

THE money market was quiet and strong. Sterling exchange was in good demand and small supply. The New York stock market was active, with an upward tendency late in the day.—The Chicago grain markets were weak early in the day, with a larger volume of trading, but recovered later. Provisions were active and easier under large speculative selling. As compared with Monday pork and lard closed 5 cents lower, meats a shade easier, wheat ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent higher for this month, oats steady, rye ⅛ cent lower, barley fully 1 cent lower, and flaxseeds firm.

ROBERT TOOMBS, whose prominence of late years has grown chiefly out of his refusal to recognize and acquiesce in the results of the War, died last evening at his home in Washington, Ga.

DURING the year 1885 3,558 buildings were erected in Minneapolis at a cost of nearly $8,500,000. Architects say that even more work is laid out for next year than has been done during the twelve month just closed.

A DEALER in artificial eggs has been fined $50 and costs in a New York court. The "country produce" was made of albumen, ground carrot, and saffron, and resembled the genuine article except when subjected to the test of boiling.

THE Democratic Supreme Court of Ohio, on application of the Attorney-General, has granted a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Clerk of Hamilton County to make a return of the election abstract. This settles the contest in favor of the Bourbons.

MR. HARRISON introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill for the admission of a portion of the Territory of Dakota as a State. The Eads Ship-Canal bill, providing for Government aid to that project, was introduced in the same body by Senator Vest. The Mexican Pension bill of last session was brought to the front by Senator George.

THE time of the National House of Representatives was taken up yesterday in debating the revision of the rules of that body, speeches being made by Messrs. Morrison, Randall, Hammond, and others. It is thought the arguments over the matter will be concluded today, and Mr. Morrison predicts the adoption of the report of the Revision Committee by a very decisive vote.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. Cockrell introduced an amendment to the joint code of rules providing that no liquor be sold in the Capitol, and dismissing any officer or employé who violates or connives at such sale, and making any Senator or member of the House liable to expulsion for the violation of the rule or for the connivance at it. In the debate that ensued some interesting facts as to the whisky-drinking capacity of the Senators were developed. The amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 38 nays to 28 yeas.

THE following important real-estate transfers were made matters of record yesterday: Randolph street, 80 feet west of State, south front, 40x180 feet, improved, dated Dec. 14 (Van H. Higgins to Matthew Laflin), $120,000; Arcade court, 90 feet east of La Salle street, north front, 119½x80 feet, improved, dated Dec. 14 (Matthew Laflin to the National Life-Insurance Company), $200,000; Jackson street, southwest corner of Clark, north front, 213x50 feet, improved, dated Sept. 10 (estate of Malcolm McNeill to the Phenix Insurance Company of New York), $400,000; Benson street, southwest corner of James avenue, Wahl's glue factory property, dated Nov. 14 (Louis and Christian Wahl to Philip D. Armour), $300,000; the premises Nos. 517 and 519 Warren avenue, dated Dec. 14 (W. F. Whitman to Charles Kelly), $13,000; South Park avenue, 97 feet south of Thirty-seventh street, east front, 100x124 feet, dated Dec. 12 (William Sallitt to Levi B. Doud), $14,000; Thirty-ninth street, 150 feet east of Grand boulevard, north front, 200 feet to alley, dated Oct. 20 (Providence County Savings Bank to H. B. Eastman), $17,000; same property as above, dated Oct. 20 (H. B. Eastman to Charles L. Hutchinson), $20,000.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION AND MR. KEILEY AGAIN.

The ill-advised and illogical disquisition in the President's message upon the rejection of Mr. Keiley by the Government of Austria has so far attracted the attention of the Senate as to induce that body to call for the correspondence in the case, and it has been transmitted. The substance of the correspondence was given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. It is to be hoped that the ultimate result of the inquiry will be the appointment of an acceptable Minister to Austria at no distant day.

Mr. Keiley's rejection by Austria was based upon his religious affiliations and upon his failure to be received by the Italian Government, between which and that of Austria close and intimate relations exist. But the President cannot shield himself in his present position by Art. VI. of the Constitution—which provides that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States"—because the doctrine of the comity of nations has heretofore virtually been held to be paramount and because the only direct precedent in our history is contrary to the position assumed by him.

That precedent is to be found in the case of Mr. Anson Burlingame, who was appointed Minister to Austria by President Lincoln in March, 1861. The Austrian Government refused to receive him because he had frequently and enthusiastically advocated the independence of Hungary and had moved in Congress the recognition of Sardinia as a first-class Power. Then, in spite of Art. I., Sec. 6 of the Constitution—which provides, concerning Senators and Representatives, that "for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place"—Mr. Burlingame was forthwith sent to China, and, with as little delay as possible, Mr. Motley was sent in his place as Minister to Austria.

It is a fixed principle of diplomatic usage and a universally observed rule of international law that any nation may, at its option, refuse to accept or retain a foreign Minister who is for any reason offensive to it, and that any nation has a right to request the recall of such a Minister at any time and for any reason on account of which he may be objectionable to it. Robert Phillimore, in his "Commentaries upon International Law," Vol. II., page 149, states this principle as follows:

> It is in the discretion of the receiving State to refuse the reception of a certain diplomatic agent, but it is not altogether an arbitrary discretion. Some reason must be alleged for the refusal: "Non enim," says Grotius, "omnes admitti præcipit gentium jus: sed vetat sine causa rejici." While a nation is not compelled to receive a Minister it is forbidden to reject him without a cause.

On the same subject President Woolsey says in his "International Law":

> A nation or sovereign may refuse to receive a *particular* individual as the representative of a foreign Power without giving cause of offense.

The rule covers both the refusal to receive and the request to recall a foreign Minister, and there are many instances in our own experience where it has been unquestionably followed. As early as 1789 the President of the United States requested the recall of the French Minister—the Comte de Moustier—alleging as a reason that he was "politically and morally offensive" to this Government. In 1794 Genet, the French Minister at Washington, and Morris, our own Minister at Paris, were by request recalled by their respective Governments, both for political reasons. In 1809 Jackson, the British Minister, was withdrawn by request from Washington for calling in question the word of our Government; and in 1856 the British Minister—Sir John Crampton—was recalled by request from Washington because he was discovered to be enlisting men in this country for the British army in the Crimea. Within the knowledge and memory of all is the case of the Russian Minister at Washington—Catacazy—who was recalled by request of our Government for the writing of offensive political articles to the New York *Herald*. In each of these cases the request was acceded to without question or delay, and successors to the recalled Ministers were appointed within a reasonable time.

The further ground of objection assumed by the President is palpably untenable. He says:

> The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in, . . . since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign Government upon the right of selection by the Executive.

A careful examination of the Constitution and statutes of the United States fails to reveal any mandatory clause compelling the appointment of Mr. Keiley to any position under the Government—at home or abroad. Indeed, Mr. Keiley's name is strangely omitted altogether. It is therefore safe to venture the assertion that among more than ten millions of voting citizens, exclusive of Mr. Keiley, or among five millions of Democrats still remaining in the country, it is possible there may be discovered at least one the intellectual, social, and political equal of that "estimable citizen"; and the President has this broad field to choose from. In making another choice, however, he should exercise a little of that tact which he disregarded in the selection of Mr. Keiley, and which, had he exercised it before, would have easily averted the ridiculous position in which he has placed himself and now seeks to place the country. Mr. Cleveland's lack of experience in National affairs may serve to excuse him, but the negligence of the Secretary of State—supposedly a man versed in affairs, and certainly one in a position to be advised of the diplomatic and international etiquet in the premises—is unpardonable; for a word from him might have averted the writing of the foolish paragraph or have consigned it to the waste-basket.

Our relations with foreign Powers are in the main of such a character that we owe them only that exchange of diplomatic courtesy which peaceful and amiable friends feel it incumbent upon themselves to exercise towards each other. Therefore, so long as our Ministers go abroad chiefly to promote international friendliness by making themselves agreeable and popular—the first duties of a Minister—and by attracting respect and consideration for their Government and their fellow-citizens, we should feel obliged to send gentlemen in such capacities who possess the qualities calculated to make them successful and the intellectual equipment necessary to the proper treatment of the occasional and more important questions that arise. The era of diplomatic bullyragging went out with Stratford de Redcliffe, who bullied the Sultan during the Crimean campaign because, under the peculiar circumstances, no other Englishman could be found sufficiently experienced in Turkish diplomacy to deal otherwise with that vacillating sovereign.

We have not suffered in our dignity in this question of the Austrian mission any further than through the unreasonable prominence given to it by the President, and the sooner the Senate disposes of it, and the sooner the President appoints some acceptable citizen to represent us at Vienna, the sooner we shall be extricated from the appearance of being in a childish pout over nothing at all.

PROGRESS OF THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

While the recount of the ballots in the Mayoralty contest has hardly indicated the extent of fraud in behalf of the acting Mayor anticipated, it shows that the general tendency of the Democratic judges of election was in favor of the incumbent of the office and that they were inimical to Judge Smith. The recount, so far, reduces Mr. Harrison's alleged majority fifty-one votes, and will probably leave him at its conclusion with only an apparent majority of 300.

Of course the case will not rest here. The next step will be to show the number of fraudulent votes cast from vacant lots and from houses in which the alleged voters never resided or did not reside at the time of election. That a large amount of proof of this character can and will be produced is certain. In the Sixth Ward Aldermanic-contest case ninety-three fraudulent votes of this character have already been proved. The testimony has been ample. Over fifty vacant lots in the ward have been represented at the polls by persons giving various fictitious names. In nearly fifty other cases persons who voted gave as their residence houses the owners and occupants of which swear that the alleged voters were not entitled to vote from there. The following report of the proceedings Monday is but a repetition, with a change of names, of the testimony given in ninety-three other cases:

> Rudolph Jandus, who lives at Nos. 225 and 227 West Twentieth street, testified that he didn't know Joseph Levy; that there was no No. 229, from which Levy voted, on the street, it being skipped. Frank Kuchta said he lived at No. 142 West Nineteenth street the last two years. He testified that two of the Brabecs had lived with him up to May 1, that they then left for Kansas. Didn't know anything else about them. Mrs. Minnie Hansemann of No. 20 Nutt street lived there three years. During that time she had never heard of Peter Kester, and was positive he didn't live there. William Keller, also of No. 20 Nutt street, corroborated Mrs. Hansemann's testimony. Miss Annie Fieldhouse of No. 269 Johnson street swore that she had lived there nine or ten years. P. T. Henehan did not live there to the best of her knowledge.

The ballots of Levy, Kester, and Henehan, which by this evidence appear clearly to have been fraudulent, were cast for the Democratic candidate for Alderman. There is little doubt, too, that they and the ninety-three other fraudulent ballots previously testified about were cast for Mr. Harrison. The contestant in the Aldermanic case asserts that he can produce evidence showing that 300 such ballots were cast. This relates to but one ward. The witnesses in the ward contest can be readily produced in the Mayoralty suit. Nearly all of them are residents and householders. In one ward alone, therefore, Mr. Harrison's colorable majority is likely to be wiped out altogether. And before that is reached in the contest there will be plenty of evidence from the First, Second, and Fifth Wards to compel Mr. Harrison, if he has any sense of honor or any self-respect left, to abandon the contest altogether and to permit Judge Smith to take his seat.

Evidence will also be forthcoming to show that hundreds of votes were sworn in on bogus affidavits for non-residents and for persons who had previously voted the same day. Fortunately for the contestants, the bogus affidavits of one precinct of the Ninth—outside the Second Ward the worst in the city—are yet in existence and can be produced in evidence. It will not be a very difficult matter, either, to prove that the Harrison vote, especially in the Second Ward, was swelled by the ballots of hundreds of unnaturalized foreigners.

The recount, the bogus affidavits, and the developments in the Sixth Ward Aldermanic case are in themselves encouraging to the contestants, who are now more than ever resolved to push the contest to a conclusion. The law's delays are vexatious enough, but that was to be expected. The promoters of the contest before entering on it had a full appreciation of the difficulties in their way, but they felt it to be in the public interest more than in the interest of any one individual that it should be carried to a final determination, even though the person officially declared to have been elected should enjoy the honors and emoluments of the office until within one week of the expiration of his term. A great principle is to be vindicated, doubts cleared up, and evil-doing should be exposed. For these reasons the contest will proceed as fast as the obstructive tactics of the acting Mayor and his attorneys will permit.

OUR PERSIAN MINISTER.

Chicago has the honor of being admirably represented in the foreign missions—not those established for the duty of converting heathen, but those involving questions of diplomatic relation. Mr. Jussen from his German post is already winning fame by the excellence of his Consular reports. Mr. Lambert Tree has not yet been specially heard from, where Belgium's Capital gathers her beauty and her chivalry and the lamps shine brightly over fair women and brave men, but when he is heard from it will be found that he fits into the luxurious life of Brussels as if he had been born to it and that he has not displayed any of the gaucherie with which rude Eastern Bourbons will astonish the effete monarchies. It is also cheerful to note that Mr. F. H. Winston will not go to Persia as a plain Minister Resident and Consul-General, but will enter the domain of Persia on his elephant as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which, as we all know, will be peculiarly soothing to the feelings of a North-Sider. This sudden elevation, however, will not relieve him from the pressing attentions which the unconscionable Shah will devote to him. The accession of dignities and titles will only add to the expense of the thing. The Orientals are great worshipers of titles, and believe that they represent colossal wealth and power. As plain Minister and Consul the Shah would not have looked for such a lavish contribution of souvenirs as he will now that Mr. Winston will arrive at Teheran with his ornamental appendix of E. E. and M. P. His predecessor, who, by the way, has never been heard from since he went there, which is a suspicious circumstance, got off easily by sending the Shah a few parcels, a horse or two, some shawls and prayer-rugs for the palace, and Persian love-charms and insect-powder for the harem; but the new Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary will not be let off so easily. It is a long time since the Shah had such pickings, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Winston has entered upon his long and difficult journey with something more than one staff and a single wallet, and that he will not enter Teheran with any less escort than a caravan of camels and a herd of elephants as large at least as the outfit of a first-class circus. This much is due to his advanced rank, but, more important than this, he will find the animals of great value in paving the way to the friendly favor of the Shah, after which he can squander his money as recklessly as any spendthrift could desire. It is also intimated the Shah is so well pleased at the prospect before him that he will send a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, who will probably bring with him a charming bevy of bayaderes and brides of Cashmere, who will prove an attraction in Washington society. Though President Cleveland will not derive any personal benefit from the presence of the gentleman from Persia similar to that which the Shah will get from Mr. Winston, we are inclined to think that the Persian Minister will have a better and more economical time of it in Washington than the American Minister will have in Teheran. At the same time, if Chicago is to have one of her citizens at the Persian court she wants him to have all the titles there are without reference to expense.

GRAIN DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST CHICAGO.

The paper of Mr. W. J. Pope, read at the Blake banquet last Monday night, should be perused carefully by every man who takes an interest in the prosperity of this city. The gentleman knows whereof he affirms, having been a prominent member of our Board of Trade for more than twenty years, occupying a leading place as a receiver of grain from the country for sale here, and having served on its Board of Directors. In the latter capacity he was Chairman of a committee appointed a few years ago to investigate and report on this very subject of freight discriminations against Chicago. It is well remembered that he did his work thoroly and handled the subject without kid gloves. He thus speaks as an expert who has had a rare opportunity for becoming acquainted with the mysteries and iniquities of the system under which the railroads have been literally cutting the throat of the commercial prosperity of Chicago. And what does he say about it? He told his auditors that every railway combination formed in the last few years relating to business in the West has been fashioned to strip Chicago of her rightful trade, until now that from every large shipping point in the Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys a much less freight is charged relatively on all products to the seaboard and other Eastern points, provided they are not consigned to this city or detained here. He says the most complete and absolute discrimination in rail rates against this city exists everywhere in the West, as there is not a through billing point in all the area referred to from which the Eastern lines will not accept a less rate of freight on tonnage passing through Chicago than on tonnage which originates here. He states it as a self-evident conclusion that the object of the railroads in all this is to keep business from the water-routes—the great lakes and the Erie Canal. The railroads want to cripple these great highways of commerce and thus do away with the competition they offer. As Chicago is the chief source of supply of traffic to these water-routes the sacrifice and strangling of this city, if possible, are a part of the program. It is here that the maximum east-bound tariff rate is first asserted, here that it is most rigidly enforced—and often here only—and here that it is the latest to be withdrawn. The result of his observation is that in this great iniquity the Western lines offer little ground for offense, the injustice being chiefly wrought by the Eastern lines. Upon them the odium should fall. They have already wrought an almost incalculable amount of damage to the commerce of this city by their course, and a continuance of the policy threatens to work little less than its absolute ruin.

No one who is acquainted with the business can question this array of charges. In fact, the indictment has been presented in our columns more than once within the last few weeks, and has not called forth a denial. It is surely pertinent to inquire if the people of Chicago are willing to allow this flagrant wrong to continue or if they do not think the situation warrants the most energetic action possible in the effort to throw off the incubus. In order to success there must be, as Mr. Pope remarked, "strong, unceasing individual and allied labor in the way of diplomatic effort and by personal work with the controlling railroad powers. If this fail, then other means must be resorted to."

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.

As might have been expected, the English Tory Cabinet has formally resolved to make no alliance with the Parnellites and to countenance no scheme looking towards the legislative independence of Ireland or towards a concession of any of the larger Parnellite demands. It has also decided that under no circumstances will it consent to give the control of the Irish constabulary to the local government of Ireland, one of the principal results for which Mr. Parnell has been working.

The reason for this repudiation of Parnellism is not far to find. There are about 12,000 landlords living in England who substantially own Ireland. They hold 18,000,000 acres of Irish land. Their rentals per year amount to $60,000,000, and before the reduction of rents, two or three years ago, reached as high as $75,000,000. Nine-tenths of these landlords are Tories. They therefore have that much more reason to oppose an alliance with the Parnellites and to refuse to outline any program of home rule than the Liberals, who include only one-tenth of the Irish landlords.

In their opposition to the Parnell demands the Tories also count confidently upon an alliance with the Whig aristocracy—a presumption which is probably well founded.

There is yet another reason against any alliance with the Parnellites which is still stronger. One of Mr. Parnell's principal objects is to get control of the police. There are 12,000 of them, strong, sturdy fellows, scattered about the island, upon whom the landlords rely to enforce ejectments and distraints when trouble arises with the farmers about collecting the rent, and if they are not sufficient they have the 30,000 red-coat soldiery in garrisons to fall back upon. The police and the garrisons are the landlords' posse in case of emergency for collecting rents. If the Home-Rulers control the police there will be no rent collected, no writs enforced, no evictions at the hands of the pick and bludgeon brigade. The Irish police under the administration of home rule will not do the work of the Tory landlords. The red-coat garrisons will be of little avail, as the police will not make any call upon them for help. If the Tories, therefore, should concede home rule to Ireland and hand over the control of the police to the anti-renters, by the time another year came round the only thing left for the Tory landlords to do would be to sell out their lands for what they could get and retire from the island forever.

The Liberals are in little better position to concede the enormous Parnell demands than the Tories. Should Lord Salisbury grant Parnell one-quarter of what he demands it would split his party down the middle. Should Mr. Gladstone concede one-half the demand it would hurl him out of power and disrupt his party. Lords Hartington and Spencer, and even the moderates with their large Whig following, would go over to the Tories, which would not only defeat Gladstone but would set up an almost insurmountable barrier to any of the Home-Rulers' demands. The Tory leaders dare not yield and the Liberals are not ready, as has been shown by Mr. Gladstone's evasion of Parnell's invitation to state first what he will do. The position is one, therefore, of despair to the Tories so far as any alliance with Parnell to down the Liberals is concerned, of anxiety to the Liberals to know what they can do, and of uncertainty to the Home-Rulers themselves; for if they press their demands too far they will only force a Tory-Whig alliance, and then they must wait until they get stronger before they can advance again. It will require some sagacity, therefore, for Mr. Parnell to hold the advanced position he has secured.

THE ruling of the Supreme Court in the Angus Cannon case is the hardest blow the Mormons have yet received. It makes it practicable to enforce the Edmunds act without demanding in each case impossible proofs as to the existence of the polygamous relation. It is rather surprising that Justice Miller, who usually takes broad and liberal views, should dissent from the opinion of the court and join with the quibble-loving Field in putting a strained, arbitrary construction on the word "cohabit" as used in the statute. To require in each case absolute proof of "meretricious unmarital relations with more than one woman" would make it impossible to enforce the law. Construed in that way the statute would amount to nothing. Demonstrative proofs are not required in prosecutions for adultery or bigamy, and it is surprisingly strange that any of the Judges of the Supreme Court should demand them under an indictment for polygamy. In all such cases juries must necessarily act on probable or inferential proofs. But the majority of the Judges construe the act according to its broad intent, and hold that its purpose was not merely to punish an act of lewdness, but to abolish the polygamous relation and "prevent a man from flaunting in the face of the world the ostentation and opportunities of a bigamous household." The law seeks to abolish the shame and scandal of maintaining in the community the appearance and outward show of a bigamous household, and polygamists may therefore be convicted without proofs of actual lewdness. Under the construction put on the act by Justices Miller and Field it would be possible to enforce it only in very rare cases.

THE action of the English National Liberal Club looking toward the boycotting of Irish laborers, if it be correctly reported, is one of those mere ebullitions of resentment which will speedily pass away. The defeated Liberal candidates, as well as those whose majorities were materially reduced, feel very sore, of course, and would like to take political vengeance against Mr. Parnell for his manifesto and against the Irish electors who voted for Tory candidates on his advice. The boycotting of Irish laborers in the great manfacturing centres, however, would not reach those who did the mischief, and would be a blind act of vengeance which would cut both ways. The same effort was made all over England after the Phœnix Park murders, but it did not work, nor will it work now. There may be individuals here and there unwise enough to resort to such revenge, but it will not be attempted on any scale. The times are too hard in England to turn off laborers who have been employed because they are more competent and can be had cheaper than others. Self-interest alone will prevent such a policy. The soreheads will grumble for a while and then get over it. The industrial condition of England is not favorable to the boycotting process just now.

THE price of fine grades of butter, such as the makers of butterine buy, has advanced sharply within a few days. It is about 10 cents per pound higher than a week ago. It advanced eight cents in Elgin yesterday, to 40 cents per pound, and is quoted here at 33 to 37 cents. A scarcity of the article is assigned as a reason for the extraordinary strength displayed in the market. Common grades are still plenty and no higher, though bought by the multitude when they do not get the counterfeit instead. It is strange, but not the less true, that the best butter now finds its principal buyers in the ranks of the men who use it as the basis of an adulteration and pay higher prices for it than can be obtained from those who think they want the best and that they are willing to pay for it.

DO YOU hold any Newberry estate buods?

THE report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a paper of unequal merit. It is impossible to resist the conviction that it is the work of more than one hand. Indeed, such reports are commonly made up in sections in different workshops, and put together by the chief architect, who has drawn the general plan. Supposing this custom to have been followed by Secretary Manning, we take leave to say that the joiner who prepared the eighteen pages on monometallism and bimetallism, or, as he calls it, "Metallism—Mono and Bi," is a crank. A more dreary and baffling and unnecessary disquisition was never put in print. The terminology is painful, and in places exasperating, and the reasoning laboriously intricate and obscure. Take this specimen:

> As metallists of both schools condemn all efforts by laws to manufacture a legal-tender equivalent of any nation's monetary unit out of the paper record of a promise to pay that unit, it here suffices to allude to that episode in our history before showing what the procedure of the Congress of the United States has been in making our monetary unit reside in coin, formerly of two metals, latterly in one metal, and the relation of the bimetallic theory and practice thereto, and to our immediate problem, the silver dollar coinage.

This is a struggle with the parts of speech to say that before showing what our monetary system is now it is best to show what it has been heretofore. The excellent aim of this long-drawn argument, to secure a suspension of the silver coinage, does not justify the grotesque means employed to secure it.—*N. Y. Post (Mugwump).*

IT is difficult work getting a jury to try a murder case where it is alleged the murdered man seduced the wife of his slayer. This fact is being demonstrated in Chicago now. There are laws of instinct which conflict with those of reason. Mr. Sweet may or may not deserve it, but he will never be hanged.

IT is a cold-blooded act, that of an agent who brings suit against Mrs. "Emma Nevada" Palmer for money he alleges to have expended for her in working up enthusiasm. It is, to say the least, unkind of him. It casts too much of a calcium light, so to speak, on that singer's estimation of the public. Besides, if revenge, by any chance, be his object, the suit is absolutely unnecessary. All who saw Emma Nevada wave the American flag as she sang do not require further information regarding her methods. Imagine Patti appearing in an opera waving a flag!

THE little fellow named Bowles, who misfits the editorial chair of his honored father in Springfield, Mass., does not hesitate to print calumnious reports concerning Mr. Blaine on no better authority than mere hearsay. He printed such an article from his Washington correspondent last week which was introduced with this flourish of discredit and untrustworthiness by the writer himself:

> I heard the other day a bit of gossip, which may or may not be true, but was from good sources, etc., etc.

"The bit of gossip" thus proclaimed in advance as a probable lie was that Mr. Blaine did not own his house in Washington, but that the true owner was a star-route contractor named Bosler. We are not surprised to find this precious yarn copied into the New York *Times*, whose Blaineophobia has been intensified rather than diminished since the election.

IF the boycotting business continues in New York much longer people who pay any attention to the nonsense will have to do their trading in Philadelphia. But New York seems to be getting along about as usual.

IT is reported that a Justice before whom a fortune-teller was arraigned in one of the local courts yesterday asked the prisoner what his own lot was to be in the way of a sentence? The fortune-teller in pleading ignorance on the subject missed his opportunity. Suppose his freedom to have depended on a correct prophecy to his fate in court and he had answered that he was to be punished, what a quandary the Justice would have been placed in! If the answer were incorrect the prisoner would be free; if the answer were correct the prisoner would still be free, because he had guessed rightly. He was freed, as it was; but he lost a chance for fun and for making a reputation.

A NEW kind of fly-wheel is said to be coming into favor. It is made much smaller than on the old plan, but is cast hollow and then filled with lead. The result is a fly-wheel of the same weight but occupying much less room and giving equally satisfactory results with those made on the plan that has been in vogue ever since the introduction of this form of regulator for the speed of the steam-engine.

THE Keiley correspondence sent to the Senate leaves Secretary Bayard in the same place in popular estimation. He has bad taste in the men he selects for championship and is generally ridiculous.

"THE last few years of Mr. Vanderbilt's life," says the New York *Tribune*, "were devoted to the pursuit of health." It is perhaps in this fact that is found one reason for the millionaire's sudden death. Hypochondriacs do not live, often, to extreme old age. Between the fear of death and death itself there may be a connection not yet understood. The man who passes the allotted three-score and ten is usually the man who does not live so fast a life in any way as to cause functional disease or disorder, but who, beyond this, pays no attention to himself. Life is partly physical, partly mental. Worry kills, even if it be worry over the life problem.

ONE theory as to the course of Mulkowski, who still denies that he killed Agnes Kledzieck, has not yet been made public. This is that he committed the murder but has forgotten the incident. It is about as good as the other theories.

THE Mormons appear to be getting what is popularly termed "the butt-end of the law." All symptoms indicate that this disagrees with the Mormons, but there is no help for them. They must, if they are really honest in their convictions and want peace, seek some fruitful isle of the Pacific not belonging to Bismarck, or somebody else in authority, and there carry on their great experiment in a little country of their own. They cannot possibly retain Utah.

THE blunder in the Keiley matter was in the beginning, when the Secretary of State supported for Minister to Italy a blatherskite who had taken occasion to insult in a speech the Government of that country. It is not the province of American citizens to regulate the affairs of Europe, and it was easy to find some one better known than this man Keiley who had not made an ass of himself. The nomination was simply one of Mr. Bayard's pompous blunders.

WHY isn't it just as well to be honest about Christmas, which is near at hand? It is a good old day, but it is not overstating the case to say that more than half the men in the community abhor it above all days in the year. It means an annual waste of money upon useless things; it means expenditures frequently beyond one's pocket; it means annoyance over the selection of presents the giving of which has become a perfunctory thing; it means, in short, an annual nuisance. And yet the old-fashioned Christmas must have been enjoyable. When it was simply a day of reunions and feasting and for the bestowal of gifts of slight pecuniary value, but indicating love, it was a good thing. It annoyed no one, and was a day which all looked forward to with pleasure. That was before the time of money rivalry and vulgar comparisons of values. Christmas is a day celebrated by Christians as being the anniversary of the birth of Christ, but neither He nor His Apostles thought much of money, and they did not mail $5 Christmas-cards to friends all over Judea. The one day which should be marked by a feeling above what is sordid and shallow in human nature has been made a day on which come out in high feather the money-changers—the class who were scourged out of the Temple. It is a little worse, apparently, in the United States than anywhere else in the world. Of course there are exceptions to the rule even here, there are families where Christmas is what it used to be, but they are not the community. If there be anything in the Christian religion there should be no money element in Christmas observances.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Justice at Los Angeles, Cal., married a couple the other day, and the groom gave him all the money he had, $18, for the service; but the sympathetic Judge presented the money to the bride and bestowed his benediction upon them both.

Student—"I have been thinking upon the subject of the alarming prevalence of divorces, and I almost believe I have discovered the cause." Professor (delightedly)—"Yes, yes; what is it?" Student—"Marriage."

Man (with a terrible cold)—"Gimme (cough) rum and (cough) molasses." Bartender—"Sorry, sir, but we haven't a bit of molasses." Man—"Well, I've got to (cough) do something to (cough) stop this terrible cough. Gimme the (cough) rum without molasses."

"Mamma," said a little Estelline girl, "what is that man doing over there on Mr. Thompson's porch; he has been sitting on the steps for two hours and hasn't moved?" "That, my child, is a house painter. He is painting Mr. Thompson's house by the day."—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell.*

A recent lesson in the Sabbath-school was on the death of Elisha, and when one of the scholars came to the clause, "they buried him," the teacher asked: "Why did they not cremate him? Do you think there is any encouragement in the Bible for cremation?" "No encouragement whatever," was the reply. "They tried it on the three that were cast into the fiery furnace, and didn't make it work."—*Harper's Bazar.*

She was wading across the mud on Woodward avenue, when a butcher cart came along and splashed her from bonnet to shoes. A pedestrian who witnessed the accident pulled out his handkerchief and said: "Beg pardon, but let me wipe some of it off." "O thanks!" she replied, "but never mind the mud. If you feel it a duty to do something in the case, please mention some of the leading cuss words now in use!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Nashville newspaper the other day published a statement which illustrates how the race problem at the South is working out its own solution. The grand jury impaneled at the recent term of the Criminal Court included one negro, and after their own work was completed the white members of the body concluded to "make a public expression of their appreciation and admiration of the course pursued by this colored gentleman during the session." They accordingly asked a publication of the fact that this was the first instance in which most of them had ever been associated with a negro in a responsible position, and that the relation was thus inevitably strained, but that his firmness, justice, and conscientiousness "eradicated every prejudice," while, to clap the climax, "his demeanor in every social aspect was everything that the most exacting Southern gentleman could require."

PERSONALS.

A Stonington (Conn.) man past the meridian of life, and soaked in tobacco since he was a 6-months-old babe, has suddenly stopped using the weed, and can give no reason for the act. The man relates that when a baby he was very cross, and no remedy for his ill-nature could be found. One day, creeping on the floor, he chanced upon a chunk of tobacco, put it in his mouth, and the effect was magical. He was a good-natured babe thereafter. So he was given tobacco along with his milk. Now, after 50 years, he eschews the weed.

Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, about whom there was so much talk during the last Administration that she had been chosen as the mistress of the White House, is not only a very handsome woman, but one of the most brilliant talkers of the day. Once in Paris, after a small dinner-party, she commenced speaking of her boys, and the whole room hushed to listen to their comical adventures and misadventures. She told of a 7-year-old who believes himself foreordained for a great artist, and who had, as a first work, commenced the illustration of the New Testament. One of the pictures, entitled "Remorse," depicted an aldermanic Judas Iscariot pendant from a very slender bough. "But why did you make him such a big stomach, Craig?" he was asked. "Don't you remember, mamma," he readily responded, "that the Bible says he busted?"—*New York Today.*

I have heard another good story of the venerable Leonard Bacon, whose memory seems to grow greener every year. Dr. Bacon, even in the hight of his distinction as a preacher, loved the gentle pastime of angling, and one of his bosom friends with an affection in the same direction was a New Haven physician. One day the couple journeyed over the hills somewhere back in the country and tossed their hooks into the water. It was a poor day for fishing. Not a trout did they land as they waited and watched, blistering in the sun. Finally, after a good many weary hours had passed, both lines were suddenly jerked at once and both poles nearly got away from their owners. But when in another moment up the lines were lifted—no fish upon either—a look of disgust was upon two countenances. "Well, that does beat anything I ever saw," said the medical man; "I had a d—— good bite." Dr. Bacon hesitated mournfully one moment, and then, as if absent-mindedly, he remarked: "So I did."—*New York Times.*

The New York *Today* says: "Conversing with a lady of my acquaintance recently, the daughter of Signor Morosini, shed a curious and melancholy light upon the domestic life from which she found refuge in the romantic fashion already fully described by the press. She said: 'Imagine the life we led up there and in the city and I do not think you will blame me for what I did. We had a beautiful home, and were entirely shut out from the world by its walls. We enjoyed every luxury possible, but had to enjoy them all alone. We met at breakfast, and papa read his papers and then went to the city and left us to ourselves. We met at lunch. In the afternoon papa came home and read his papers. Then we met at dinner, and after amusing ourselves as best we could for the evening we went to bed. This was our life day after day the year round. We had few visitors and were not permitted to visit. When we attended the opera we sat upright in a box, looking neither to right nor left, and were hurried there and hurried home again as if there was a pestilence in the streets. We had no gentlemen friends, and were permitted none of the most innocent intercourse with the few gentlemen who visited us. It was like living in a jail or a nunnery, with no one to talk to, no one to talk to you—a perfect machine of a life that always went the same way. Papa was kind, but so stern in his ideas that he seemed to regard it as a crime for us to think or act for ourselves in the most trifling things. It was as melancholy as a constant funeral.'"

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The recent elections in Germany do not seem to have excited much interest in some provinces. At the polling-station of a large district in Silesia not a single voter made his appearance the day of the ballot.—*Truth.*

A correspondent writes to say that a tax upon bachelors above 25 years old was imposed by an act in the seventh year of William III. It was to be levied for five years, but a subsequent act continued it up to 1706. Bachelor Dukes had to pay £12 6s; plebeian bachelors one shilling, thus establishing the principle of a graduated scale.—*Truth.*

A French paper says that "in consequence of the prohibition of American pork the United States put an enormous duty on French pictures." The United States Government has now the intention of putting a heavy tax on French wines and silks unless the prohibition on American pork is withdrawn.

A discussion has been caused by the statement of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the English

manufacturer and politician, that he was paid a subsidy by American screw-manufacturers not to send his screws to this country. A correspondent writes to the New York *Evening Post* that the amount of the subsidy was $25,000 per year, and the Providence *Book Notes* intimates that while it was being paid the American Screw Company was making dividends of 10 per cent a month.

The misleading nature of the telegrams from Servian sources is accounted for in the following message from Widin, which the correspondent of the London *Times* sends: Yesterday morning I took leave of Belgrade, thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Servian Government, in its childish impertinence, behaves towards the press. It was an ungracious act to exclude from the scene of action correspondents who had represented Servian interests with fairness; and more than one such applied for admission. But the intention was to shut out facts from view and keep them out of earshot, as is proved by the inhibition placed on the passenger traffic on the Nisch Railway as soon as a current of information set in from the seat of war towards that place. It appears that the first intention was to hide the plan of the campaign, which in brilliancy was to outshine anything on record, and was to set Europe agape to know how the trick was done. But in the calculations there were some misfits as regards time and distance; so when the scheme was set going it chiefly surprised its inventors. Naturally, correspondents could not be allowed to profane the glories of success; still less could they be admitted to the sacred secrets of disaster. Exclusion would have been condoned, however, if official news had been reasonably honest; but the bulletins were penned to mislead, and were so many insults to the common sense of those to whom the Foreign Office communicated them. The inventors of the great battle plan, moreover, desired to be their own historians; and accordingly appointed persons to telegraph to certain journals and agencies in Austria-Hungary their poetic version of events; and in due course this made its way into the London press. I drew the Minister's attention to this matter by letter, and in his absence the Under-Secretary sent an equivocating reply which I did not take the trouble to answer.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—EMMA NEVADA.

The audience at the Nevada concert last night hardly bore out the apparent furor caused by her appearance at the opera festival last spring. Her concert was neither better nor worse than the usual miscellaneous program by the coterie of an ambitious prima donna. The best of the performers was Mr. Lewita, the pianist. Although not a virtuoso he is a cultivated, refined, and very nearly a poetic player. Capable of broad touch and a large tone, he also controls a pleasing variety of delicate nuances. He was more than acceptable in all his appearances. They were the Chopin scherzo in B minor, a delicate work very rarely heard in our concert-room; a barcarole of Rubinstein, a mazurka by Goddard, and the Rubinstein sonata in A minor for piano and violin. The violinist Casati is more ambitious than able. He is a well-schooled player who ventures beyond his depth. His best work was in the sonata, already referred to, although he naturally captured the extremely amiable audience more completely with the Vieuxtemps Fantasie caprice and Sarrusate's "Faust" fantasia. The tenor, M. Edmond Vergnet, has a robust voice, unrefined and unintelligent in quality. Of course he gained the usual applause for his high notes; but, seriously speaking, there was nothing whatever about his singing to admire. His encore ballad, "Then you'll remember me," deserves to be put away in a cabinet along with poor old Brignoli's "Come into the garden, Maud." The baritone, M. Buti, requires no attention. He went through the numbers allotted to him, and, it is to be hoped, drew the salary stipulated for in advance. Let that suffice.

Mme. Nevada is undoubtedly a clever singer, with a curiously uneven voice and an imperfect and not wholly reliable *fioriture*, but with a genuine American faculty for making a sensation. She dressed beautifully, and gave a long trill in one of her numbers that was quite a marvel of evenness. This, however, was the exception. The most of her work was defective in the articulation of tones intended to be connected. Her best point is the occasional purity of her tone-quality and her sustained single tones. In both these respects she was excellent. Her last number, the Shadow song from "Dinorah," illustrated the defects of her art more conspicuously than any of her previous numbers.

In entering a protest against the "miscellaneous" programs of Mme. Nevada's troupe a delicate attention is intended to a pernicious custom in general rather than an attack upon a clever and in some respects highly gifted American singer. In Germany, fortunately, this miscellaneous business has gone out. The musical public of that eminently sensible part of the civilized world no longer cares to turn out to hear "artists" too inartistic to offer something worth coming to hear. The program last night was no worse than thousands of others. Absolutely the only numbers upon it possessing any great musical interest were the Rubinstein sonata for piano and violin and the Chopin scherzo. The former opened the concert, and was doubly counterpointed by late comers in a manner unforeseen by Rubinstein. Aside from these the whole dreary list was nothing but a record of hackneyed selections superfluously interpreted by mediocrities. Even a mediocrity has his right to live; he fills a necessary place in the world. But it is not for him to flaunt the flag of his misdoing in the faces of the first-class public. If he does this he ought to do it at his peril, unless he can justify his intrusion by coupling himself to a piece of music good enough to condone his impudence. It is not alone that the selections in miscellaneous concerts are hackneyed; this could be forgiven if they were so well performed as to give pleasure. In some cases the familiarity itself is a merit, as, for instance, in Patti's "Robin Adair" or "Home, Sweet Home." Mme. Nevada's "Carnival of Venice" is not new, but it is new to hear her sing it, and, to do her justice, she sings it creditably. This is all very well so far as she is concerned, but it does not palliate the cases of the other members of the company. The difficulty is that the selections are heterogeneous, unconnected by any principle of unity, and generally incompatible with each other. As in a dictionary, the subject changes with every paragraph. In an artistic progress there would be sequence and contrast of feeling, as well as climax of interest. Without these charms for the higher and more inner faculties of appreciation a concert becomes a tedious conglomeration, relieved twice or thrice by something that one cares for. The moral of these remarks must be (if they have a moral) that the concert of the future will take the form of an operetta for two, three, or four performers, all working together to bring out a story with a beginning, a middle, and an intelligible ending. Be this as it may, the next Nevada concert will be given too soon to get the benefit of it—namely: Thursday night next.

MUSICAL COLLEGE SOIREE.

As usual, the soirée of the Musical College last evening at the Methodist Church Block attracted a very large audience, completely filling the house. The program also, as usual, was partly the work of pupils and partly of teachers in the college. In the latter category must be reckoned Mr. Villini's performance of Vieuxtemps' ballad and polonaise—a smooth and effective piece of violin solo work warmly redemanded. Miss Kennard, the soprano, also appeared in several concerted numbers. The piano numbers were Rubinstein's Romance, op. 44 No. 1, and Seeling's "Loreley," smoothly and pleasantly played by Miss Josie Schnitzler; "The Maiden's Wish," by Liszt, performed by Miss Ida Morse; and the Liszt "Soirée de Vienna" by Miss Clement. There was also four-hand Tarantelle by Raff, op. 82, and a pleasing song, "The Butterfly" by Miss Sara Phillipps, a pupil of Mrs. O. L. Fox. The performances as a whole appeared to please the audience exceedingly, "which," as the school formulas have it, "was the question to be demonstrated."

NOTES.

Manager Henderson has returned from the East, where he has closed negotiations for the appearance of Modjeska at the Chicago Opera-House in the spring and of Edwin Booth next fall. It has also been settled that the McCaull opera company, now playing in Philadelphia—not the one recently seen at the Columbia—will open at this theatre Jan. 5 in "The Mikado."

As the Callender minstrels failed to keep their engagement at the Chicago Museum their time is being filled by the Firmin-Jack company in "The New Magdalen." Miss Firmin is an actress of experience, who during the last few months has been making a tour of Georgia. John Jack enjoys the reputation of being, perhaps, the only actor now living who is adapted to the character of Falstaff. This company will appear in "Rest Lynne" today.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Renewed Reports from Belgrade of a Fight Between Bulgarians and Servians.

The Scheme to Boycott the Irish Likely to Fall Flat—The Tory Cabinet's Program.

A Scandal Involving Patrick Foley—M. Goblet Quarreling with the Catholics—Black-Flags Slaughtered.

MORE FIGHTING.

THE SERVIANS AND BULGARIANS AGAIN SAID TO BE BATTLING—TROUBLE FOR THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—There are renewed reports from Belgrade today of fighting between the Bulgarian outposts in Servia and Northwestern Bulgaria and the Servians. None of the accredited correspondents at the front confirm the reports, and it is believed that their dispatches have been suppressed or altered in transmission.

The Military Delimitation Commission have met with obstacles at the very first step. The note from the great Powers informing Servia and Bulgaria of the appointment of a commission to delimitate the armistice lines calls for pledges that the decisions of the commission will be loyally accepted and acted up to. King Milan and Prince Alexander both assented to the requirements of the Powers, subject, however, to qualification. Prince Alexander demands the evacuation of the Widin district by the Servians as a condition precedent to any pending engagement. The evacuation must take place before the armistice delimitation if Bulgaria is to tie herself down to submit to the decisions of the commission.

Servia has contracted for 85,000 uniforms and 12,000,000 cartridges. It is stated that Servia has ready money to pay for them.

BRITISH POLITICS.

MORE ABOUT THE IRISH BOYCOTTING SCHEME—THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The scheme of Irish persecution, which was hatched yesterday at the National Liberal Club, strikes equally at all Irish workmen employed in Great Britain, regardless of their political faith. To be sure, the great majority of them are Nationalists, but there are also many who have held aloof from the league, and are loyal enough for all purposes. Outside of the working classes there are many more Irishmen who have lived nearly all their lives in England and are fully as loyal as the average Britisher. These men feel keenly the insult and injustice of the Liberal soreheads' action, and in self-defense they are organizing a Loyalist Union, to be composed of Irishmen resident in Great Britain. The object of the new organization is stated to be to counteract the anti-Irish irritation resulting from the recent elections and from Parnell's studious hostility. The outlook for the new union is not encouraging. The chances are that unless it fails to pieces through inherent weakness it will be controlled by politicians who will sell it out either to the Birmingham caucus or the Tories.

In an interview today Mr. Healy said the Parnellites would win three additional seats in Ulster at the next election. Tory chicanery, he said, had ousted the Whigs in Ulster. There was no loyalty anywhere in Ireland except toward self and place. A coalition to crush the Parnellites would be impossible. If the Tories should propose home rule for Ireland Mr. Gladstone would certainly support such a measure. Ireland would progress well without English money if relieved of English taxation.

The adjourned session of the Cabinet council today lasted two and one-quarter hours. All the members were present, and it is said that the proceedings were cordial and unanimous. The details of the proposed legislative program were discussed at great length, and committees were appointed to draft the new bills agreed upon.

The Ministers first agreed not to oppose the reelection of the Liberal Speaker, Mr. Arthur Peel, although aware that the Parnellites will vote against him. Views were interchanged regarding the draft of a scheme for local government in all sections of the Kingdom alike—in other words, an equality of parliamentary decentralization. It is believed the committee having this in charge will be composed of Lord Salisbury, Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Duke of Richmond (the latter particularly as regards Scotland), aided by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., who is not in the Cabinet. It is well understood that the Cabinet agreed to keep the Egyptian military operations within the lines now existing. The Cabinet adjourned over the Christmas holidays, subject, however, to a special call.

SCANDAL.

PATRICK FOLEY, NATIONALIST MEMBER FOR CONNEMARA, INVOLVED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Patrick Foley, the new Nationalist member of the House for the Connemara Division of Galway, is in a serious scrape. He was nominated after a rather turbulent scene in the Galway County Convention, but he was elected without opposition, the Loyalists knowing that it would be useless for them to contest Connemara. Now he is paying the penalty of his sudden greatness. For some years a very unfortunate woman has been kept a prisoner in the poorhouse of Wandsworth, a suburb of London. She was not only a pauper, having apparently no relatives or friends who were responsible for her maintenance, but she was also weak-minded and had occasional outbreaks of violent insanity. She was known by the name of Foley, but all efforts to trace her connections have hitherto been fruitless. A few days ago the Wandsworth authorities received an anonymous letter which divulged the fact that this poor imbecile was the deserted wife of the member-elect for Connemara. The authorities wrote at once to Mr. Foley, informing him of their discovery, and leading him to suppose that they had ample proof to support their accusation. Mr. Foley replied, confessing the relationship and the desertion, offering to pay for his wife's maintenance in a suitable manner, and appealing to the authorities to suppress the affair from the newspapers. It is said that if Mr. Foley does not fulfill his promise and provide decently for his cruelly-neglected wife within a reasonable time he will be arrested the moment he arrives in London and before he has time to be sworn in as a member of Parliament, as after that he would be secure from arrest under the privileges of the House.

FRANCE.

CHURCH AND STATE—WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF BLACK-FLAGS.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Pope has protested to the French Government against the action of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, in stopping the stipends of thirty-nine priests for alleged intervention in the recent election for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Pope claims that the suspension of religious stipends is an infringement of the provisions of the concordat. Sharp letters have been exchanged between M. Goblet and the Bishop of Pamiers, the former strongly condemning the intervention of the Bishop and his clergy in the elections, and stopping the stipends of thirty-nine priests in consequence of such intervention. The Bishop vindicates the right of priests to talk politics with their neighbors, arguing that they cannot remain passive spectators of systematic attacks on the church. The Bishop has also addressed a pastoral to the parishes thus deprived of priests, in which he explained what had happened, denied that the priests had misconducted themselves, and asked for prayers that peace may soon be restored to the church.

Gen. de Courcy, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphed the War Office today that Gen. de Negrier has cleared the Marble Mountains north of Hai Duong of Black Flags and pirates, capturing a number of fortified caverns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. One cavern was desperately defended, and fully 100 pirates were killed before it could be taken. Numerous war junks were sunk between the rapids and the bamboo canals. The country has been pacified.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Goblet, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, explained that he had deprived the thirty-nine priests of their stipends on account of their behavior in the elections. He said he would uphold the church, but he would exact of the clergy the same obedience that was exacted of other State-paid officials. M. Goblet's course was approved by a vote of 331 to 167. It was resolved that M. Goblet's speech and the result of the vote thereon should be printed and placarded throughout the country.

The Tonquin Committee has approved M. Pelletane's report.

The municipal Government of Paris will issue a loan of 250,000,000 francs.

The Malagasy committee has adopted M. Hubbard's report.

HORRORS UNPARALLELED.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN COCHIN-CHINA—HUNDREDS OF CHURCHES BURNED.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The College of the Propaganda announces that up to Nov. 1 in the Vicariate of Cochin-China nine missionaries, seven native priests, sixty catechists, 270 members of religious orders, and 24,000 Christians were massacred, 300 parishes, seventeen orphan asylums, and ten convents were destroyed, and 225 churches were burned.

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

A FRENCH THEATRICAL QUARREL OVER A NEW STAR FINALLY SETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The council of the Paris Conservatoire has managed to solve the difficulty between the Théâtre Français and the Odéon in the matter of Mlle. Odelle Weber, the pupil of the Conservatoire whom the Comédie Française claimed after she had made a success in Coppée's "Jacobins" and had signed with the Odéon management for three years. It has been arranged that Mlle. Weber shall give one year to the Théâtre Français and one to the Odéon. The decisions reached by the meeting are subject to the approval of the Minister of Arts.

VERESCHAGIN'S PICTURES.

The Viennese Public Prosecutor is proceeding against the agent of the Russian artist Vereschagin, who has been selling photographs of his pictures in Vienna without authority. These pictures are those which have been in discussion for some time as tending to the injury of public sentiment by assailing the sacredness of the New Testament story of Christ's life. They represent the resurrection, and the Holy Family, and the picture of the Savior as an earthly character, and not Divine. They throw doubt on the verity of the resurrection.

PERSONAL NOTES.

CHARKOFF, Russia, Dec. 15.—Mme. Pauline Lucca, who has been seriously ill in this city, is recovering.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Comtesse de Chambord is regaining strength, and, it is hoped, will soon entirely recover from her illness.

DISASTERS.

THE PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE PALGRAVE —FIRE ON A COTTON-LADEN STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British ship Palgrave, Capt. Thomas, which sailed from Cardiff Nov. 30 for San Francisco (and before reported spoken disabled), has arrived at Queenstown. Her main and mizzen masts are gone. Two of her seamen were killed and five others were badly injured.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Fire broke out yesterday among the cotton landed from the steamer Cymro, from New Orleans. It caused more damage than was at first reported. Twenty-one hundred bales taken from the steamer were lying on the wharf when the flames were discovered, and most of them were destroyed.

TENNYSONIAN.

THE FATHER OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL—DR. HOWSON—JULIAN ALVAREZ.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the King of Portugal, died today of a facial cancer which had been aggravated by a fall. The royal family were present at the deathbed. Cardinal Neto imparted the last sacraments of the church to the dying man.

A Paris correspondent recalls the pleasure expressed by Gen. and Mrs. Grant on their visit to the father of the King of Portugal and their eulogiums on the amiability of the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Very Rev. John Saul Howson, D. D., is dead.

[The Very Rev. John Saul Howson, D. D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in double first-class honors in 1837. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1841, and to that of D. D. in 1861. He obtained in 1837 and 1838 the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian prize essay. Having taken orders in 1845 he became Senior Classical Master and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbech St. Peter in 1866. He was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely from 1867 to 1873, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. In addition to various lectures and sermons Dean Howson was the author of many religious works, including a Bible commentary.]

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Julian Alvarez is dead.

[He was the cigar manufacturer whose fame it can be said was world-wide, and was enormously wealthy.]

A MOST FIENDISH PLOT.

Discovery of a Scheme in San Francisco to Kill Off Many Leading Men.

Judges, Congressmen, Capitalists, and Public Officials to Be Dynamited to Death.

Chinatown to Be Razed and General Ruin to Follow—Four Conspirators Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—One of the most sensational and startling plots for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here tonight.

Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called "The Socialistic Revolutionary Association," which, it was asserted, was composed of ultra socialistic members.

Close watch was kept on their movements and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings, held Nov. 23.

From these facts discovered it was the intention of the association to put out of the way "about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Maj. Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Gov. Stoneman, the principal police officials, and several others.

These names were placed on the "proscriptive list" and placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to carry out the orders of the association. The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the base plot, and were thus engaged when their work was brought to a sudden termination tonight by the discovery of the association's headquarters at No. 900 Montgomery avenue by the police and the arrest of the four men found therein, Julius C. Kooaber, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittelstadt, and Oscar Eggers.

In the room was also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines.

The men were taken to the city prison, when they boldly asserted they were dynamiters, and proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raze Chinatown.

The prisoners also belong to the German branch of the Anti-Cooly League.

No charge has yet been entered against the prisoners.

Further developments are expected.

A FALLING STAR.

AN AEROLITE FALLS IN ITALY AND TERRORIZES THE INHABITANTS.

ROME, Dec. 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Piccolo* newspaper of Naples, just at hand, contains a letter from Prof. Modestino del Gaizo, from which I take the extract given below. It will doubtless be interesting to scientists in the United States, which is now regarded in Italy, the birthplace of astronomy, as the country where the science has attained its best development:

The extraordinary shower of falling stars seen Nov. 27 has been followed by a splendid coda. Yesterday at twenty-five minutes past 10 a. m. an aerolite fell in the Via Dei Fiorentini. It is cuneiform in shape, presenting a superficial patina, and weighs over six kilograms, without reckoning the fragments that fell from the apex in the rapid flight of the stone earthward. In these fragments were found mineral crystals, such as those on account of the presence of which the illustrious Gustav Rose named certain aerolites enchroites.

Some persons who witnessed the fall of the aerolite were as much terrified as though they had fel. a shock of earthquake. The general stupefaction increased when Prof. Domenico di Luca, seeking to calm all fears, announced that the stone had fallen from Heaven.

It may be worth noticing that another aerolite fell in Naples Nov. 29, 1859.

The fragments of the aerolite are preserved, and the Professor meditates preparing a paper upon them.

CABLE NOTES.

Revolts have broken out in Corea.

It is reported at London that the Pope is ill.

Dublin University has conferred a degree upon Lord Carnarvon to mark his services in behalf of Canadian federation.

M. Adolf Deucher of Thurgau, at present Vice-President of Switzerland, has been elected President for the year 1886. He is a Radical. He succeeds Charles Schenck of the Canton of Berne.

Cork coal merchants are importing coal in the cattlemen's steamers. The Cork Packet Company, who also do a large coal business, announce a reduction of $1 per ton. The merchants have appealed to the public for support.

Prince Bismarck was painfully injured yesterday by the stumbling of his horse. In his effort to save himself from falling the muscles of the Prince's legs were so severely strained as to interfere with his walking, and he is now confined to his residence.

The growing keenness of American competition in all sorts of agricultural products is compelling the farmers throughout the United Kingdom to endeavor to save for themselves the profits which have hitherto been swallowed by middlemen. A large meeting of Yorkshire farmers was held at Hull yesterday to consider the situation. The result was the founding of a coöperative society to sell the produce of all its members direct to consumers.

PERSECUTION IN YOUTHFUL EYES.

Boston girl (boastingly)—"Old! I should say so. Why, we can trace our ancestry back 250 years, to the time when a Coverly was hanged for witchcraft."

Denver girl—"Our family goes back a good many years, too. My great-grandfather was lynched for horse-stealing fifty years ago. Isn't it terrible how they used to persecute people in olden times?"

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 15.—Pleuro-pneumonia has developed among a large herd of cattle near West Willow, in this county. Several animals have already died. Dr. Bridge, State Veterinarian, visited the herd yesterday and ordered four killed and the rest quarantined.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The apparatus placed by us is the only practical means of preventing the entrance of sewer gas into houses. Thousands of tests. Trial free. Terms, only $2 for placing and $1 a month for refilling. Address only The Germicide Company of Illinois, 305 Wabash avenue.

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Handkerchiefs.

24c

For All-Silk Brocaded Handkerchiefs: reduced from 50c.

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For a Gent's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchief, with new style colored border; reduced from 35c.

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For three Pure Linen Colored Border Handkerchiefs, in fancy box; a pretty Christmas Present.

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For Gents' All-Silk Mufflers, handsome designs; cheap at $1.50.

25c

For a Genuine Leather-Bound Album, gold edge; cheap at 75c.

VISIT OUR Jewelry Department FOR Christmas Presents.

TOYS.

THIRD FLOOR.

One-half of our immense Carpet Floor devoted to the exhibiting of our Christmas Toys.

49c

For a 30-inch Wax Doll, handsome face, real hair; cheap at $1.00.

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For a Full Size Shoo-Fly Rocker; worth $1.25.

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FOR A MUSICAL TOP.

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For an Eight-Key Metalophone.

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For a Real Fur Dog, 10 inches high.

A complete line of Wood and Tin Toys, A B C Blocks, Games, Musical Toys, China Tea Sets, Dolls, etc., at such low prices never before equaled in this city.

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The following are Short Wraps, Newmarkets, and Jackets;

4 styles Ladies' Garments at	$ 1.00;	was	$ 4
2 " "	$ 2.66;	"	$ 6
5 " "	$ 3.00;	"	$ 6
10 " "	$ 4.00;	"	$10
8 " "	$ 5.00;	"	$10
7 " "	$ 6.00;	"	$12
3 " "	$ 7.00;	"	$14
5 " "	$ 8.00;	"	$15
9 " "	$10.00;	"	$18
5 " "	$12.00;	"	$20
3 " "	$15.00;	"	$25
6 " "	$18.00;	"	$30

The following are Cloth Newmarkets, Velvet Brocade Newmarkets, Seal Plushes, and Novelty Short Wraps:

3 styles Ladies' Garments at	$19.00;	was	$30
10 " "	$20.00;	"	$35
8 " "	$22.00;	"	$35
7 " "	$25.00;	"	$40
9 " "	$27.00;	"	$40
6 " "	$30.00;	"	$45
8 " "	$33.00;	"	$45
7 " "	$35.00;	"	$50
4 " "	$40.00;	"	$60
6 " "	$45.00;	"	$65
7 " "	$50.00;	"	$70

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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S NEWMARKETS,	50c;	was	$1.50
" " " "	$2;	"	$5.00
" " " "	$3;	"	$6.00
" " " "	$4;	"	$7.00
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And about fifty styles at from $5.00 to $15.00; worth at least one-third more.

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50 Plush Sacques,	$15;	former price	$25
100 "	$23.50;	"	$35
150 "	$28;	"	$40
100 "	$38;	"	$45
100 "	$45;	"	$55
100 "	$60;	"	$75

50 Plush Newmarkets, 54 inches long, best quality quilted satin lining, real seal ornaments, handsome ornament in back,

$45; worth $65.

NEWMARKETS.

50 Boucle Cloth Newmarkets, $10; former price, $18.

50 Beaver Newmarkets, $14; former price, $22.

50 Beaver Cloth Newmarkets, fur collar and cuffs, $18; former price $25.

SHORT MANTLES.

50 Cloth Mantles, with fur or feather trimming, $10; reduced from $16 and $18.

100 Fur-Lined Circulars

In Sicilian Silk and Silk and Wool Velour, 52 inches long, lined with Coney fur or Hempster, at $10; former price, $16 and $18.

200 Children's Cloth Havelocks,

Sizes 4 to 16 years, at $1.50 each.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

Ermine Sets at $1.30; reduced from $2.25.

Fancy Coney Sets at $1.50; reduced from $2.50.

Neva Seal Sets at $3.75; reduced from $4.75.

Chinchilla Sets at $3.75; reduced from $4.50.

Chinchilla Sets at $4.50; reduced from $6.25.

Examine Above Bargains.

SENSIBLE GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Colored Dress Goods.

Homespuns, formerly 50c yard, now 20c yard.

Homespuns, 44 inches wide, formerly $1, now 50c yard.

Boucle Cloths, 44 inches wide, formerly $1.50 per yard, now 69c.

Black Dress Goods.

44-inch Homespuns, in 10 patterns, reduced to 50c yard.

44-inch Ottoman Rep, 50c yard; formerly 90c.

44-inch Boucle, 75c yard; reduced from $1.25.

44-inch Imported French Flannel, 65c yard; worth $1.00.

44-inch Armure Figures at 50c yd.; good value at 85c.

48-inch All-Wool Cashmere, 50c yard; positively good value at 75c.

Silks and Velvets.

What is more appropriate for a

Christmas Present

THAN A

DRESS PATTERN

Of BLACK or COLORED SILK, BLACK OR COLORED VELVET? "Special Mark-Down" for the Holidays of Five Numbers.

No. 1—A 23-inch Black Dress Silk, brilliant lustre and French dye, and all silk, a $1.50 quality, for $1.00.

No. 2—A 24-inch Black Dress Silk, rich lustrous finish, of guaranteed quality, and all silk, a $2.25 quality, for $1.50.

No. 3—A 21-inch Colored Dress Silk, heavy Gros Grain, all colors to select from, a $1.50 quality, for $1.00.

No. 4—22-inch Colored Dress Silk, large round cord Gros Grain, elegant, rich, soft finish, a $2 quality for $1.45; all colors.

No. 5—Black or Colored Dress Velvets, 24 inches wide, from $2.00 up; worth one-half more.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS.

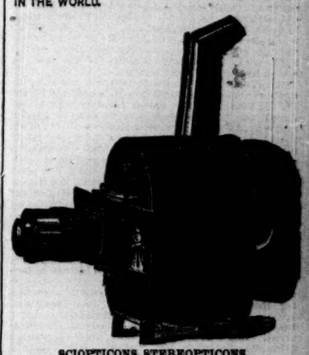
THE LARGEST AND MOST CHOICE STOCK IN THE U. S.

Sight is Priceless!

GOLD SPECTACLES, GOLD EYE GLASSES, WITH OUR BEST CRYSTAL LENSES.

OPERA GLASSES FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS IN EUROPE, AT ALL PRICES.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE VOIGTLANDER & SON VIENNA GLASSES, WHICH ARE THE FINEST GOODS IN THE WORLD.



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L. MANASSE, Mfg. OPTICIAN, 88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BLDG.

Convict Labor TO LET.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, February 3, 1886, for the labor of from 200 to 250 convicts.

Contracts to run not less than three or more than eight years. Bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor, the character of employment, number of convicts desired, whether bidders will furnish power, or desire the State, amount of power desired.

All proposals must be sealed, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to J. P. Robarts, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Illinois.

The bids will be opened at the prison at Chester, Illinois, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 3, 1886, in the presence of bidders.

Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he must enter into the same with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing J. P. ROBARTS, Secretary Board of Commissioners, Mound City, Illinois, or G. M. MITCHELL, Warden, Chester, Illinois.

ISAAC CLEMENTS, Pres.,
Commis'ers. J. P. ROBARTS, Secy,
JACOB GROSCH.

Chester, Ill., December 9, 1885.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.

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The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Ready, for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 322 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

THE NEW REMEDY.

ALLEN'S COCAINE NASAL TABLOIDS.

Recommended by the Highest Medical authority, including the London Lancet.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

Asthma, Hay Fever, COLD IN THE HEAD.

These Tabloids are in the form of suppositories and are applied direct to the nasal passages.

Price $1 per box, at Druggists or by Mail.

ALLEN COCAINE M'F'G CO., 1264 B'D'WAY, N. Y.

LOW PRICED WOOD MANTELS in Mahogany and other Hard Woods, New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.

GRATES, TILES, ETC.

CHAS. L. PAGE, SLATE MANTELS. 237 Wabash Ave. LOWEST PRICES.

GEN. "BOB" TOOMBS DEAD.

The Famous Southerner's Life Ends Peacefully in the Presence of His Relatives.

A Long and Eventful Career Closed—The Confederacy's Stanchest Supporter Gone.

Other Notable Deaths Yesterday—Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown's Funeral at Kirkwood, Mo.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Sunday evening Gen. Toombs, whose condition the week previous gave hope of recovery, suddenly began sinking, and it was evident that he would not recover. Dr. G. W. Mulligan was sent for. He found the General's pulse at 105, and that his left side was paralyzed. Yesterday the sufferer became unconscious and refused food. His relatives and friends gathered around the death-bed and calmly awaited the end. Among those present were his granddaughters and many old friends. At 6 this evening the sick man opened

his eyes and smiled recognition, when he again closed them, a slight tremor passing over his frame. Dr. Mulligan felt his pulse, and, rising up, said in a low voice: "He is dead!" He will be buried in the cemetery. The body of Mrs. Toombs, who died two years ago, was disinterred and brought here today to be buried with her husband.

[Robert Toombs was many years ago one of the most prominent figures in the political arena of the United States. His father was a man of wealth and influence, of English descent, and of a family whose members were Tories during the War of Independence. Robert was left fatherless at an early age. His collegiate training, begun at the University of Georgia, was completed at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1828. When 19 years old he attended a law course at the University of Virginia, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar by a special act of the Legislature of his native State about a year before he had attained his majority. In 1836 he took part as Captain in a campaign against the Creek Indians headed by Gen. Scott and conducted in Alabama and in which he served with distinction. Soon after his return home he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, in which he continued from 1837 to 1840. He was reëlected and took an active part in its proceedings during 1842 and 1843. The next year after this he was elected to the United States Congress. He supported Harrison for the Presidency in 1840 and Henry Clay in 1844. Mr. Toombs was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington from his first election to 1853, when he took his seat in the United States Senate. He was sided in the campaign resulting in his election by Alexander H. Stephens, whom some of the papers had nominated for the position; but Toombs cleverly took advantage of a disclaimer by his friend that he wanted it by making the avowal that he was crazy for it and wanted Stephens to pull off his coat, roll up his sleeves, and work for him. In 1859 he was reëlected to the Senate, and was foremost in presenting the cause of the South during the fierce political conflicts which preceded the War. His manner of recommending secession was characteristic. He telegraphed from Washington to Atlanta the following message: "I have submitted propositions and they were treated with derision and contempt. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man that all further looking to the North for security of your constitutional rights ought to be instantly abandoned and secession thundered from the ballot-box." After having acted as a delegate in the Confederate Congress held at Montgomery he became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis, but soon retired from this position to assume a military command, with the rank of Brigadier-General. When Gen. Sherman invaded Georgia, Toombs, who had resigned his position in the Confederate army, served as General of the State militia. The failure of the Southern cause led to his leaving the country, to which he did not return until 1867, having lived meanwhile in Cuba, France, and England. While abroad he made the acquaintance of John Stuart Mill, Thomas Carlyle, and other eminent persons. Upon reaching home he resumed the practice of the law, by which he amassed large wealth.

Mr. Toombs' chief distinction was his irreconcilable attitude towards the Government of the United States. When asked, recently, why he refused the pardon offered him he said: "Pardon me! why, I haven't pardoned them yet." "I deem it no honor," he remarked, in an interview lately reported, "to be a citizen of that Government which was fool enough to give to a million of ignorant and liberated negroes all the rights and privileges of American citizens, including the ballot-box, which, when placed in reach of the low and ignorant, will overturn any good government." But he evinced a patriotic interest in the prosperity of the United States, while giving allegiance only to the State of Georgia and her institutions. He was a noted talker, full of interesting information, idiomatic in his expressions of opinion, fluent and graceful, and elegant in his use of language. His free-trade views he believed were shared by the Southern people, whose manufacturing interests he thought did not need protection. He advocated the regulation of inter-State commerce by the Federal Government, and deprecated the use of money from its Treasury for internal improvements. Mr. Toombs resided at Washington, Ga., in the same spacious frame house to which he took his bride more than fifty years ago. He was affable, easy, and elegant in manner and appearance, and given to hospitality. All his children are dead. Of his four grand-children he disinherited one, who, given by him the alternative of marrying the man of her choice or the receipt of $90,000 upon Mr. Toombs' death, preferred the former, and not only thereby forfeited this expectation, but a place in the family circle. Gen. Toombs suffered much by the failure of his eyes, in one of which he was totally blind, and the loss of the sight of the other was threatened. His dress was old-fashioned. He smoked a great many cigars. His latest appearance in public was as orator in the funeral ceremonies over the remains of his friend, Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia.]

Gen. Toombs' funeral will take place at Washington, Ga., Thursday morning at 11:30.

OTHER MORTUARY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge Thomas W. Clarke died at his residence, No. 131 East Thirty-fourth street, this morning in the 86th year of his age. He had been in feeble health and unable to leave his house for about three years.

[He was born at Castle Townsend, County of Cork, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1800. He studied for and entered the British army, but subsequently abandoned this calling for the law. He came here in 1823 and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected one of the Supreme Court Judges of the State, and in 1861 was reëlected unanimously, the first instance in which such a compliment was ever bestowed on a Judge in this city. In 1880 he retired from practice altogether. In 1858-'59 he was professor of law in the Ccollege of the City of New York. In 1859 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that college For many years he edited the New York *Digest*.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Sylvester M. Beard, one of the best-known citizens of Brooklyn, died today of pneumonia.

[Mr. Beard was 74 years of age, and came to New York in 1845. He became interested in the tea and coffee business and continued in that trade many years, amassing great wealth. Mr. Beard was also one of the projectors of the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company of this city.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The funeral of B. Gratz Brown took place today at Kirkwood, Mo. Gov. Marmaduke and many other State officials were present. Two special trains went from this city crowded with friends of the deceased.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. T. Doniphan, J. F. Brent, W. King, C. Branch, L. F. Jones, D. H. McAdam, D. M. Grissom, and E. Clarke. The remains were interred at Oakhill Cemetery, where the deceased had expressed a desire to be buried.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. Benjamin S. Cory, a former resident here, died at Hamilton, Ont., this morning. It is understood that the remains will be brought to this city for interment.

[He was 80 years of age, and for many years a leading physician of Waukegan.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—J. M. Todd, a well-known capitalist residing at Oakland, was accidentally killed today while boarding the local train.

CHURCH SOCIAL UNIONS.

FIRST BANQUET OF THE METHODISTS GIVEN LAST NIGHT—A RECEPTION ALSO.

The first banquet of the Methodist Social Union since the summer vacation was given at the Sherman House last night. Preceding the banquet a reception was tendered the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, in the parlors of the hotel. About 300 persons, prominent Methodists of the city, and their wives greeted the Elder. After an hour's social intercourse the assembled guests adjourned to the dining-room, where an elegant repast was served. The choir of Centenary Methodist Church rendered the hymn "Rock of Ages," after which the blessing was invoked by the Rev. John Alabastar, D. D. After the repast the guests were called to order by President J. B. Hobbs of the union, and the choir sang the hymn, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains." Mr. Hobbs then spoke of the wonderful growth of Methodism in Chicago during the last twenty years, but more particularly during the last five years. This wonderful growth was due in a great extent to the work of the mission schools in the city, of which there are twenty. Sixteen of these are organized into societies and will soon become churches. Mr. Hobbs then introduced Mrs. Lucy Ryder Meyer, Directress of the Chicago Methodist Training School, who spoke on the subject of the evening, "Missionary Training Schools." She confined her remarks principally to the progress the humble school herself and husband had established not quite two months ago was making, thanks to the generous coöperation of sincere Methodists who had faith in the work of training in youth the women who had resolved to devote their lives to mission work.

The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Immanuel Baptist Church. He said it gave him unspeakable pleasure to note the great working interest the Christian women of all denominations were taking in mission work, and the wonderful success with which their works was crowned. The women were day by day doing more to reform society and increase the respect for religion among the masses. Training schools for young women who have consecrated their lives to the service of the Master should be encouraged and meet with the most generous substantial aid, for those who are destined to do Gospel work should certainly receive some Gospel training and be made in some way familiar with the work that was to be expected from them—that is, they should be trained to teach the rudiments of ordinary branches, and the Scriptures, and to nurse the sick.

Dr. Lorimer was followed with remarks by Bishop Fowler, Dr. Fawcett, and Dr. Hatfield. Among those who were present at the banquet were:

Bishop and Mrs. Fowler, the Rev. D. C. John, and G. H. Foster, Milwaukee; the Rev. Arthur Edwards and wife, the Rev. F. M. Bristol and wife, the Rev. A. W. Patton and wife, Elder Boring, J. B. Hobbs and wife, Edward Burling and wife, C. W. Lasher and wife, C. R. Wilson and wife, James B. Armstrong and wife and the Misses Armstrong, C. E. Hyde and wife, M. C. Dean and wife, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams of Dwight, Ill., J. S. Harvey and wife, E. W. Noaks, and wife, Dr. D. S. Smith and wife, the Rev. Luke Hitchcock and wife, the Rev. T. P. Marsh and wife, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Prof. Oliver Marcy and wife, the Rev. Dr. Ridgway and wife, O. H. Horton and wife, W. D. and Miss Smith, George Rondesville and wife, Miss Rondesville, Ira W. Lewis and wife, Dixon, Ill.; Prof. Charles Wheeler and wife, F. W. Dickerman and wife, J. M. Fleming and wife, Prof. H. Andrews and wife, W. B. Gates and wife, H. N. Warner and wife, W. A. Lowell and wife, Solomon Thatcher and wife, Ald. Dixon and wife and Miss Clara Dixon, M. C. Springer and wife, Dr. Cleveland and wife, George W. Springer, the Rev. John Alabaster and wife, the Rev. Dr. Jackson and wife, and George Barnett and wife.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY THE PRESBYTERIANS AT THEIR GATHERING.

The Presbyterian Social Union held its banquet at the Palmer House last night. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Worcester presided. A very neat menu was served, and the subject for the evening discussion was then announced to be: "The Pulpit As Viewed by the Pew." Dr. M. C. Gray read a witty essay in blank verse introductory to the discussion. Mr. George H. Bissell was the first speaker. He said that the churches of this city all show an earnestness, zeal, and culture that bespeak true Christianity. He thought that it was vital to bring the pulpit and pew into as intimate and sympathetic relations as possible. The Rev. Mr. Breed said that when a young preacher he had endeavored to make his sermons suit the few who represented the highest thought and culture among those of his congregation. But he was reminded of Mr. Moody's suggestion regarding church music—that, although the classical might please the cultivated ear of every tenth man in the congregation, yet he preferred the old hymns, in which all could join. Mr. Breed said that he had adopted this principle in the pulpit, and now believed in preaching at the nine rather than at the single tenth man. Mr. Brice A. Miller followed Mr. Breed and said that the pulpit expected too much from the pew. Business-men were constantly bothered by hare-brained inventors, not one of 10,000 of whom really have a valuable invention. So does the preacher occupy his time largely with inventing new church schemes for societies and the like, and becomes very discouraged if the congregation fails to enthusiastically second them. Mr. James Wood spoke in disapproval of reading from manuscript in the pulpit. He thought it took the heart out of the sermon and bereft it of that personal contact with the congregation which is so essential to religious exhortations.

Before adjournment the union elected to membership the following: A. W. Rollins, the Rev. William Smith, Thomas K. Boyd, S. D. Foss, C. H. Whiting, Alex. McConnell, Edgar A. Hill, James A. Fullenweider, George M. Barber, H. C. Parmly, S. P. Parmly, and W. S. Jackson.

A CHICAGO BOY

FOUND WANDERING ABOUT THE STREETS IN BALTIMORE AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—[Special.—The Mayor of Baltimore has received a letter from a Chicago lawyer stating that William A. Norton, a son of Ira H. Norton of No. 245 Sangamon street of that city, had been sent to the House of Refuge of this city on the charge of being a wanderer and homeless. The letter states that the parents are very anxious about their son, who has a good home, and asks for information how he can be returned to them. The boy was picked up in the centre of the city.

R. H. Norton, the boy's father, said that his son, who is 14 years old, left home about four months ago, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks, and then his parents learned that he was in Baltimore, friendless, and out of a situation. While wandering about the city in this condition he was picked up by the police and sent to the House of Refuge, where he now is. Mr. Norton wrote to the Superintendent of the institution about the release of his son, but in the reply he was told that none of the wards were discharged before they had been a year in the establishment. Mr. Norton then sought the aid of Gen. Beem, who has written to the Mayor of Baltimore, but no reply has been received. The boy's parents say they do not know why the lad ran away unless it was due to the influence of bad associates. He was a studious boy, they say, and left a good situation, taking with him only the money that was due him from his employer. Mr. Norton is one of the Stock-Yards letter-carriers who was discharged by Superintendent Donovan for political reasons, it is alleged.

LABOR NEWS.

ALL QUIET IN THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY—ENDING THE STRIKE—THE NAILERS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—Everything was quiet along the river today. A meeting of all the strikers in the Monongahela Valley has been called by the officers of the Knights of Labor for Thursday next at Monongahela City to discuss the situation. It is probable that definit action will be taken, and the strike will be terminated. The adjournment of the River Miners' Convention yesterday without election of officers will leave the Amalgamated Miners' Association without a head after Jan. 1. The general opinion prevails that the Knights of Labor have virtually swallowed up the old association and that hereafter the miners will be controlled by the former organization.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 15.—Secretary Wise's weekly report to the Western Nail Association shows 700 machines at work in the mills of the West at the manufacturers' scale—an increase of nineteen over last week's report. The recent advance in the selling price of nails increases the scale to 18 cents for ten-pennies, and in the same proportion thoughout.

A FAILING DRY-GOODS FIRM.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The store of James McCarthy, a heavy dry-goods and crockery dealer, was closed today on judgments amounting to $37,000. The assets probably amount to $125,000.

SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

Fifth Annual Ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Last Night.

The Columbia Theatre the Scene of Brilliancy Unexampled—Who Were There.

A Noteworthy Gathering from All Points of View—Its Success Gratifying.

A flood of light over a whirling mass of fair women, the electric lights reflected in countless diamonds, and the milder sheen of silks and satins blending harmoniously with the neutral tints of laces, strains of the divine Strauss waltzes floating through the air—such was the first impression of the great ball given last night by the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association at the Columbia Theatre. It was the fifth annual one, and in very truth it surpassed its predecessors in splendor, gayety, elegance, and refinement of taste evinced everywhere. The attendance was if anything a trifle too large, for at an early hour in the evening the vast ball-room into which the theatre had been transformed was a trifle too crowded. This was even the case when the great march from Tannhäuser, played in a masterly manner, inaugurated the ball, Miss Tillie Einstein leading.

The object of the entertainment is, however, such a deserving one, the proceeds being distributed among the various charities of the city, irrespective of creed, that the size of the crowd was purely a matter for congratulation. The association, by the way, has already distributed $25,000 from dues and proceeds of previous balls among the poor of this city, and another $4,000 or so will be added to this from last night's festivity.

A transformation had been made in the lower interior of the theatre, a dancing floor being arranged flush with the stage and extending toward the foyer, leaving but three rows of chairs for the accommodation of dancers. This floor was 65x126 feet, made of narrow boards well matched and waxed. Over the footlights, in the flies, was the word "Welcome" done in gas illumination, and from the stage boxes depended magnificent tiger-skin rugs with heads, tails, paws, and claws intact, making an imposing drapery. In the upper balcony or gallery was the promenade music; the orchestra for the dance music occupied an elevated stand in the rear of the stage, which was decorated by flora and evergreens.

BEAUTY'S THRONG.

The first gallery was crowded by elegantly-dressed women escorted by men in regulation evening dress. Diamonds flashed from boxes, stalls, and chairs, but these water gems were almost eclipsed by the brilliant sparkle of a thousand dark-fringed eyes from all over the house. In the boxes were the well-known figures of the Rosenbergs, Jacob and Jules; A. Eichold, Charles H. Schwab, Simon and Emanuel Mandel; Leopold Bloom, L. Levi, Henry Leopold, and C. R. Gunther, mostly accompanied by their wives. Among others present was the entire Reception Committee, with their wives, as follows:

Charles H. Schwab, Abraham Hart, Leopold Bloom, Isaac Greensfelder, Jacob Rosenberg, Godfrey Snydacker, Charles Silverman, Morris Einstein, Levi Rosenfeld, Nelson Morris, David A. Kohn, Julius Rosenthal, Adolph Loeb, Herman Schaffner, Gerhard Foreman, Conrad Witkowsky, Dr. M. Mannheimer, Isaac Lowenberg, Jacob Friedman, Joseph L. Gatzert, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, S. Florsheim, Bernard Steele, Abraham Kuh, Nathan Mayer, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Joseph Frank, Henry Greenbaum, Nathan Eisendrath, Lewis Glaser, Sigmund Hyman, M. Wineman, Dr. A. Norden, A. Eichhold, E. C. Hamburger, A. Shakman, Theodore Ascher, Philip Florsheim, Ben Lindauer, Morris Selz, Isaac Waixel, E. Frankenthal, L. Silverman, Edward Hoffman, S. Minchrod, B. Kuppenheimer, B. Loewenthal, C. Kozminski, Joseph Spiegel, Joseph Loewenbach, M. M. Hirsch, D. Mergenthein, H. A. Kohn, Emanuel Mandel, M. M. Rothschild, Edward Rose, Leo Mayer, H. F. Hahn, E. Shire, Philip Stein, Leopold Buxbaum, Jacob Meyers, H. Elkan, A. Yondorf, M. Cohen, R. Rubel, S. Rosenbaum, A. Cahn, Henry Leopold, M. Gimbel, S. Nathan, J. Strauss, Hugo Goodman, Henry Oppenheimer, M. F. Langfeld, Joseph Horner, Maurice Rosenfeld, L. Glick, Moses Bensinger, A. Lowenthal, Henry L. Frank, O. L. American, David Stein, Fred G. Frank, H. E. Greenebaum, Herman Nathan, Sol Hamburger, Louis Schramm, A. L. Katz, Jacob Rotchschild, Jacob Metzler, Lambert Eliel, D. Adler, D. Wallach, M. Clayburgh, L. Simon, Morris Berg, Herman Oberndorf, Julius Schwabacher, Levi Abt, Morris Rosenbaum, Dr. S. Sale.

Among the audience and dancers were Misses Sophie Rothschild, Helen Miller, Sadie Gatzert, Tillie Sonthein, Clara Snydacker, Clara Frank, Annie Loenback, Bertha and Rose Simon, Fannie Opper, Tessie Cohn, Tillie and Annie Einstein, Hattie Greenbaum, Emma Wise, Nellie Glaser, Fannie Sulzberger, Lydia and Ida Foreman, Ida Mergenthin, Miss Floersheim, Louis and Ada Eisendrach, Ada and Carrie Minchrod, Annie Lowenthal, Emma Wise, Belle Friedman of Boston, Jennie Mahler of Milwaukee, and Misses De Lee of New York and Wolff of Cleveland; also Lottie Lindauer and Minnie Loeb of Chicago. There were also present Rabbi Hirsch, Eugene Blum, W. L. Gibson, A. L. Gatzert, W. Kaufman, L. Eisendrath, H. Elkan, Marshall Field, J. V. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, and S. D. Haskell.

TERPSICHOREAN.

Following was the order of dancing:

PROGRAM.

1. Grand March—"Der Sommernacht's Traum" .... Mendelssohn
   Les Lanciers—"Black Hussar" .... Millocker
2. Waltz—"Lagunen" .... Strauss
   Overture—"Zampa" .... Herold
3. Les Lanciers—"Princess Ida" .... Sullivan
   "A Night in Berlin" .... Hartman
4. Waltz—"Nanon" .... Genee
   Selections from "Beggar Student" .... Millocker
5. Les Lanciers—"Nell Gwyne" .... Ross
   "Danze Turque" .... Daniels
6. Schottische—"Charity" .... Bernstein
   "A Trip to Africa" .... Suppe
7. Les Lanciers—"Mikado" .... Wiegand
   "Fackeltanz" .... Meyerbeer
8. Waltz—"Woodlawn Tales" .... Fahrbach
   Selections—"Black Hussar" .... Millocker
9. Les Lanciers, "Gasparone" .... Moses
   Overture, "König Midas" .... Ellenberg
10. Waltz, "Bygone Days" .... Waldteufel
    "Le Reveil du Lion" .... Kontske
11. Les Lanciers, "Liederkranz" .... Weingarten
    "Hungarian Dance" .... Hasselmann
12. Schottische, "Happy Hours" .... Bernstein
    Selections, "Mikado" .... Sullivan
13. Les Lanciers, "Falka" .... Wiegand
    Selections, "Nanon" .... Genee
14. Waltz, "Dream" .... Strauss
    "Pilgrims' Chorus" .... Wagner
15. Les Lanciers, "Saratoga" .... Bernstein
    Galop, "Goulet Champagne" .... Wiegand
16. Galop, "Dash" .... Wiegand
    Selections, "Falka" .... Wiegand

The officers and committeemen of the Y. M. H. C. A. were present as follows:

Officers—Jacob S. Kimmelstiel, President; Henry M. Wolf, Vice-President; Alfred M. Snydacker, Treasurer; Jacob H. Bauland, Financial Secretary; Simon Ettlinger, Recording Secretary.

Trustees—Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Henry Heppner, Samuel Eisner, Carl Dernburg, Michael Altman, J. Harry Selz, Jacob Newman, Joseph Shaffner, L. J. Wolf, Edward Guthman.

Committee of Arrangements—Henry M. Wolf, Michael Altman, Alfred M. Snydacker, Carl Dernburg, Jacob H. Bauland.

Decoration Committee—Michael Altman, B. F. Rosenberg, M. L. Horner, Leo W. Mayer.

Banquet Committee—Carl Dernburg, Moses Bensinger, Sam Eisner, S. Ettlinger.

Music Committee—Alfred M. Snydacker, Arthur M. Einstein, Oscar G. Foreman.

Press Committee—Henry M. Wolf, Sydney Stein, Levi A. Eliel, J. Harry Selz.

Printing Committee—Jacob H. Bauland, A. G. Becker, James Rosenthal.

Floor Committee—J. S. Kimmelstiel, master of ceremonies; Jules Ballenberg, A. M. Snydacker, Sydney Stein, Simon Weil, aids; A. G. Becker, Victor L. Glaser, Isaac H. Mayer, Michael Altman, Joseph Sulzbacher, J. H. Selz, Oscar G. Foreman, Leo W. Mayer, Levi A. Eliel, Gus D. Glaser, J. Friedman, Selig Greenebaum, Louis Levy, Max Leopold, L. J. Wolf, Harry Marks, Isa Monheimer, James Rosenthal Benjamin Rosenberg, Benjamin Cahn, Jacob Hart, Arthur M. Einstein, Joseph G. Snydacker, David Eichberg, A. L. Cohen, Oscar S. Caspary, Charles Frankenthal, Zachariah Oppenheimer, E. Buxbaum, I. W. Rubel, Isaac Hirsch, Solomon Kaiser, Samuel Marks, Rudolph Deimel, Jacob W. Gimbel, Joseph N. Eisendrath, E. S. Heyman, Moses Miller, Alfred Kohn, Frederick Siegel, Frank Vogel, Albert A. Joseph, Theodore Weil, Moses S. Greenebaum, Max Grabfield, D. L. Feibelman, Morry Goodman, William D. Stein, I. H. Kohn, Charles Miller.

CREATURE COMFORTS.

After midnight, from time to time, little knots of the dancers crossed a temporary bridge over the alley near the stage door and entered Kinsley's for supper, which was served à la carte. In the large banquet hall (ball-room) the ex-officers of the association supped. The gold room was occupied by the members of the various committees, except press. In the silver room, the café, the restaurant, and lunch room on the lower floor were groups of persons who had previously formed little supper parties. The "bronze room" was retained for the Press Committee and representatives. There were 126 waiters employed in catering to the creature comforts of over 1,000 guests, and carriages rolled through the streets contiguous to the theatre and caterer's up to 3 o'clock in the morning. The arrangements were perfect and reflected credit upon the managers of the ball, as not a hitch occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and even the weather was all that could be desired. As the attendance was very large, the profit to accrue to the charity fund will doubtless be a very respectable sum.

NOTABLE COSTUMES.

Among the wealth of beautiful, costly, and tasteful dresses it was exceedingly hard to choose a few as preëminently handsome. Mrs. Joseph Horner wore, perhaps, the finest. It was a creation of Worth, being a black velvet robe, cut en traine, with a front of black lace over garnet satin, studded with garnets; garnet necklace, with diamond pendant. Mrs. J. Springer wore a granate velvet, court train, petticoat covered with jet pendants. Miss Tillie Einstein was beautiful in a canary armure silk, décolleté court train over a petticoat emboidered with white pearls. Miss Rosie Kohn appeared in a cream colored silk, petticoat cut clair de lune, décolleté, diamond ornaments. Miss Ida Froeman had a white crêpe de chine, elegantly embroidered with white crystals. Mrs. S. Kaiser was resplendent in an orange moiré antique, garnished with cut jet passementerie; diamond ornaments.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT—THE NEWBERRY ESTATE—"BUFFALO" MILLER'S WHISKY POOL—OTHER MATTERS.

A female shoplifter and pickpocket was caught at the Boston Store during the afternoon in the very act of plying her vocation. She is a Swede, who gave her name as Mrs. Mamie Hanson, and said that she was 45 years old, had five children, and lived at No. 186 Wells street. She was seen stealing a pocket-book containing $20 from Mrs. C. Carn of No. 37 Willow street, and it is supposed that she also got a pocketbook and $25 from Mrs. Devlin of No. 294 West Fifteenth street. But to be yet more certain of her character a scheme was devised to trap her securely. One of the female clerks of the store was fitted out with a pocketbook showing plainly and sent to bait the game while others watched for the result. The thief bit, as was expected, and Detectives Elliott and Duffy promptly arrested her. She was equipped with a large circular that completely enwrapped her, and beneath its folds, attached to her dress with safety-pins, was about $60 worth of goods that she had stolen. A few hours before a Mrs. Margaret Sorban, a young woman whose husband is connected with a South Water street commission house, and who lives at No. 69 Sangamon street, was found in possession of a few trifling articles that were said to have been stolen from the store. The managers of the Boston Store claim that of late their daily losses by shoplifters amount to $150. Formerly they did not prosecute such peculations, but they say now that they are determined to put a stop to such proceedings and will push every case. A well-posted officer said that the losses to down-town stores by petty thieving would aggregate $500 a day.

Mr. Millard, of Millard & Smith, attorneys for Jesse Farwell and M. H. Butler of Detroit, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that his clients had not bought the interests of E. H. Newberry and Walter Newberry in the Newberry estate. They held an assignment, mortgages, and bonds simply to secure loans made, and all Farwell and Butler claimed was the money advanced and 7 per cent interest. There were so many documents on the record that it was thought best to commence attachment suits and garnishee the trustees in order to protect their rights. Farwell and Butler had not gone into a speculation, as had been stated, and, though they had a deed, did not regard the transaction as an absolute sale. Mr. Millard has a $500 bond issued by Frederick Newberry, but has not commenced suit to insure its redemption. The object of the proceedings commenced was to keep the money of Edward and Walter in the hands of the trustees in order to find out whom it belonged to.

"Buffalo" Miller is at the Grand Pacific as a forerunner of the meeting of the whisky pool tomorrow. Since "Buffalo's" infant and chief burden—the pool—has been reëstablished it has been flourishing, he says, with peace and harmony as its nurses, but outside troubles have interfered with its comfort. Chief among them was the enormous manufacture of whisky during the two months of the suspension of the pool, which amounted to over 2,000,000 gallons. Something, he says, must be done to get it off the market by exportation, which will be the problem before the meeting.

Col. A. J. MacNab, the Idaho Commissioner to the North, South, and Central American Exposition at New Orleans, arrived at the Tremont yesterday, and reports the exposition will be opened in eight or ten days with all the departments in splendid condition. The management is out of debt, the people of New Orleans are disposed to treat visitors more liberally than last year, and there are better facilities for getting to the grounds, all of which Col. MacNab believes will make the exposition a greater success than was the more pretentious affair last year.

A family named Girsh were moving from No. 2815 South Park avenue to No. 1065 Elston avenue. On one of the loads of furniture rode Charles Girsh, 15 years old, who was very drunk—so drunk that at Elston and Fullerton avenues he fell off the wagon and severely injured his spine, but he had taken so much liquor that the doctor who attended him could not determine just what his injuries were. His parents and the driver of the team refused to tell where the boy obtained the liquor.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the South Side held their annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church on Indiana avenue last evening. Miss Frances Willard was introduced. She said that science and all the great forces being developed and brought into use were pushing forward the temperance movement. Miss Fannie C. Jones, who presided last evening, was elected President for the ensuing year, to succeed Miss Mary H. Tuthill.

At the monthly meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association last night $1,000 from the relief fund was ordered paid to the widows and orphans of deceased members. A like amount was also ordered paid to them in the way of a Christmas gift.

The marriage of Miss Ella M. Swazey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Swazey, and Mr. Whitney Jones of Boston took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 260 South Ashland avenue. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride and was strictly private, only the immediate relatives being present. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The happy pair left for New York by the evening train. Their future home will be in Boston.

Last evening was the regular evening for the meeting of the Central Park Improvement Association, but owing to some misunderstanding no meeting was held. Inquiry in the neighborhood of the Central Park School-House, at which the meetings convene, elicited the intelligence that members would likely assemble next Tuesday evening. If such should be decided upon it would be announced in the daily papers.

THE MARKS CASE.

THE TRUNK CONTAINING THE PLUNDER OPENED BY THE NEW YORK POLICE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A trunk containing a lot of jewelry and precious stones supposed to have been stolen from the store of E. N. Marks, No. 103 Adams street, Chicago, was opened at the West Shore Railroad depot today. In the trunk was an old soap box, packed about with dirty clothes. The box contained thirty-four gold watches, fifty-five watches of silver, forty-four gold chains, thirty-eight diamond rings, thirteen diamond pins, seventeen diamond studs, twelve pairs of diamond earrings, two diamond crosses, three diamond collar-buttons, a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, a diamond anchor pin, eight gold bracelets, seven scarf-pins, and a lot of jewelry that had been broken up and melted. The trunk was put under guard in the depot but no one came to claim it. It is expected that Mr. Marks and a Chicago detective will come on and identify it today.

The contents of the trunk in the Baltimore & Ohio depot at New York having been found to comprise every article secured in the Marks safe robbery proves the truth of another portion of the confession made by Edwards, the man under arrest. He told Lieuts. Shea and Kipley that every dollar's worth of the plunder was shipped away in the trunk. When asked if enough was not taken out and pawned in the city to purchase the two tickets to New York he replied: "No, I can get all the money I want. There was not much found on me when I was arrested, because I never carry it with me for that very reason; if a man is arrested and has money the police always think he stole it."

Edwards had $5 when searched, and it was the admission that he could command money that led the officers to suspect that he realized something from the $1,200 secured by blowing Joe Martin's safe. Nothing has been heard at headquarters from Detective Bonfield or Mr. Marks, who left Monday night for New York.

A JUBILEE OF SONG.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—The golden jubilee of the German Singing Society was celebrated today by New Orleans singers. Judge Broughan delivered an address in German.

RAILROADS.

Proposing to Give Joint Agent Moore Search-Warrant Powers in Freight Matters.

St. Louis Roads Still Causing Trouble—The Passenger Muddle—Pacific Extensions.

Ohio & Mississippi Bondholders' Meeting—Alleged Unjust Rate Discrimination—Other General Items.

A meeting of the Chicago Committee of East-bound Freight Traffic was held yesterday, the principal object of which was to consider the question of giving Joint Agent T. C. Moore increased powers in investigating charges against the roads forming the committee for violation of rates. Under the existing rules the joint agent has no power to examine books, papers, etc., of roads accused of violation of rates, but is compelled to accept the statements of the officers of the roads. Resolutions were introduced defining the course to be pursued by the joint agent in the investigation of charges, and that he be given authority to have access of all books, papers, records, etc., of the various roads, which he or his authorized agents may examine without interference from the railroad officials, to satisfy himself whether the rates have been cut when charges have been preferred against any of the roads, or even if he should have any suspicion that rates have been cut. Each road was to sign a power-of-attorney authorizing the joint agents or persons delegated by him to examine their companies' books and investigate their accounts. The matter was discussed at great length and it was the prevailing opinion that the members of the committee had no right to delegate such extraordinary powers to the joint agent. It was decided to inform Commissioner Fink that the committee did not feel inclined to act in such an important matter and request him to lay the matter before the Trunk-Line Committee for its action.

There was a lengthy discussion regarding grain shipments coming from the West, which they would not transfer for their own convenience, but which shippers or owners ordered transferred in order to secure accurate weights. It was agreed that in cases of this kind a charge of $1 per car be made for such transfer. The proposition that all lines should exact a release from shippers on all live-stock at stock-yards was also discussed. At present no written contract is made, and the proposition is that written release from shipper be required defining the liability of the shipper and the railroad. As all the roads were not prepared to act upon the matter its further consideration was postponed until the next meeting. It is stated that all the roads are favorably disposed towards the proposition, and that it is quite certain to be adopted.

A SERIOUS COMPLICATION.

The refusal of the St. Louis roads to advance their rates to Buffalo so that if added to the local from Buffalo to the seaboard they should make as much or more than the regular through rate causes considerable ill-feeling, as it enables the St. Louis lines to ship through to Boston at a cut of 1½ cents per 100 pounds. The regular rate from East St. Louis to Buffalo is 17 cents; from Buffalo to Boston 15½ cents, which makes a through rate of only 32½ cents, against a regular through rate of 34 cents. All that shippers have to do to take advantage of the former rate is to consign their freight to Buffalo, and before it reaches its destination advise the road to ship it through to Boston. On New York business the two locals cannot be used to cut rates, because the two locals from East St. Louis to Buffalo and from thence to New York are one cent higher than the regular through rate. The St. Louis roads say they cannot advance their rate to Buffalo because that would make it proportionally higher than the rate from Chicago and this city would enjoy a great advantage on business destined to Buffalo. They demand that the Eastern roads should advance their rate from Buffalo to Boston, which would settle the difficulty. By requiring the Western lines to advance the rate to Buffalo the Eastern lines, as usual, are trying to make their Western connections pay tribute to them. It is just as easy for the trunk lines to advance their rates as it is for the Western lines to advance theirs. Commissioner Fink is considering the matter and is trying to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty by having the rate from Buffalo to Boston advanced. If the matter is not speedily adjusted it is likely to lead to a general cutting of rates from the various Western points, as St. Louis cannot be allowed to enjoy an advantage of 1½ cents per 100 pounds on business to New England points.

THE EASTERN PASSENGER MUDDLE.

Concerning the charge by the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee that the Western roads are guilty of inconsistency in refusing to comply with the request to base the rates to the East from Western points on a $20-rate from Chicago, while the Western roads when they made a $1 rate from Chicago to the Missouri River refused to allow the Eastern roads to base rates from the East on the cut rates to the Missouri River, the officials of the Western roads state that the case is not at all parallel. At the time the Western roads refused to allow Eastern lines to base their rates upon the cut rates to the Missouri River, the Eastern lines had nothing to lose by it, while the Western lines would have been serious sufferers. In this case the Western roads, by basing rates upon a $20 rate from Chicago when the regular rate is but $17, would be serious sufferers, and it would enable scalpers to cut the rates much more so than is now the case, but the loss would all fall on the Western lines. For instance, by making basing rates from Chicago to New York $20 and adding to it the regular rate from Kansas City to Chicago, the through rate would be $32.50. Thus the scalpers, by selling tickets locally to Chicago at the regular rate of $12.50, and paying from Chicago the regular rate of $17 to New York, could make the through rate $29.50, or $3 less than the regular through rate by the railroads. In addition to this the scalper at Kansas City would receive $3 commission from Eastern roads, which would give him an advantage of $6 over the railroads. Thus while the action of the Eastern roads would stop scalping of their tickets at Chicago it would facilitate it all points west of Chicago. From other than Missouri River points the condition of affairs would be equally disastrous. For instance, the rate from Springfield to Chicago is $4.75 and from Chicago to New York $17, making a through rate of $21.25. By adopting the $20 basing rate the through rate would be $24.75. The Wabash having a direct line from Springfield, Hannibal, Quincy, and Peoria to Detroit and Toledo could hardly afford to allow scalpers to divert its business by selling local tickets to Chicago, which, added to the regular rate from Chicago, cut the rate from $3 to $5.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSIONS.

Chief-Engineer Anderson of the Northern Pacific Railway has just returned from New York, where he attended a meeting of the Northern Pacific directors in regard to the construction of branch lines. Mr. Anderson reports that work will be continued on the Cascade Division without intermission until completed. On the Yakima Division forty miles are being laid with steel, the grading being practically completed. The work will be finished by next spring, which brings this line from Yakima to Ellsworth. The tunnel work, Mr. Anderson says, will be commenced this winter, and proposals will be received until Jan. 1. A definit location for the tunnel has been made over the summit of the Cascade range. A summit tunnel 9,850 feet long will be required at an altitude of 2,855 feet above the seaboard. The summit will be reached by a maximum grade of 116 feet to the mile, the same as that employed on the Northern Pacific main line over the two ranges of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Anderson states that work will be commenced this winter on a line from Garrison to Butte. This line will be fifty-two miles long, and will cost $18,000 or $20,000 to the mile to build it.

A TROUBLESOME COMPETITOR.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota business was held yesterday. A resolution was passed providing for ice in refrigerator-cars. It was also decided to put oil in fifth class and abolish special rates on that article. The special rates in effect this year were renewed for next year. There was an animated discussion regarding the diversion of freight from Northwestern points to New Orleans and the South via the Minnesota & Northwestern and Illinois Central route. This line is outside of the combination and can make whatever rates it pleases, and, having a direct line via Decatur and Cairo to the South, gets away with the bulk of the Southern business. The Burlington claimed that it suffered more severely from this new competition than any of the other roads, as it has as direct a line as the Illinois Central from Northwestern points to St. Louis and thence to the South. It was finally decided that the various roads be allowed to compete for Southern business with the Illinois Central route.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A meeting of bankers, brokers, and capitalists who are holders of the Springfield Division bonds of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was held at the Farmers' & Planters' Bank here yesterday to consider the proposition of the company to compromise all questions relating to said bonds by the substitution of 5-per-cent bonds secured by mortgage upon the main line. The sense of the meeting was adverse to the surrender of the Springfields upon the terms proposed. The mortgage is for $3,000,000, of which amount only $2,000,000 has been issued, the company holding $991,000 in the treasury. The main point at issue raised by the company, or rather by the English shareholders, is as to its obligation for the mortgage, it being claimed that the transfer of the Springfield Branch, as originally made, was irregular and void, but the bondholders insist that the Supreme Court has decided clearly and absolutely that the bonds and coupons are obligations of the Ohio & Mississippi Company, a first mortgage on its Springfield Division, entitled to priority over the stock, both common and preferred, and that the Springfield coupons must be paid before the preferred stock is entitled to share in the earnings. The claim of irregularity was set up some time ago, but was abandoned until about six weeks since, when it was brought forward again through, it is said, the interests of the English holders of stock, principally preferred, who, by diminishing the fixed charges for interest, would be placed in a better position as regards dividends. As there are about $2,000,000 of the bonds outstanding the substitution of a 5 per cent bond would reduce the fixed charges by about $40,000 per annum. It was said after the meeting by one interested that Messrs. Robert Garret & Sons were large owners of the bonds, and that they were opposed to the proposed exchange. A general meeting of the bondholders will be held here Dec. 22, when the formal proposition will be presented by the company to the bondholders. Skipwith Wilmer, Robert T. Baldwin, and Henry Janes were appointed a committee to represent the bondholders.

ALLEGED UNJUST AND RUINOUS DISCRIMINATION.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Among the important cases pending in the United States Court for the District of Kansas are those brought by C. Wood Davis of Pittsburg, Kas., against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. The facts in brief are: That upon the whole of the "'Frisco" system there is but one coal-producing point, and that point is at, in, and around Pittsburg, Crawford County, Kas. The "'Frisco" system goes west through a good coal-market and the plaintiff in these suits, Mr. Davis, claims that he organized a coal company at Pittsburg, bought coal-land, laid down railroad tracks, and put in a very expensive plant for the purpose of coal production and started in a lucrative coal trade. When the trade was established and the mine in good order the General Manager of the road, Mr. C. W. Rogers, opened negotiations for the purchase of the plant, but the coal company refused to sell. Thereupon a rival company was established called the Rogers Coal Company, and by gross discrimination the Davis (Pittsburg Coal Company) was driven from the field and ruined. The discriminations in rates in favor of the Rogers Coal Company amounted during a considerable space of time to over $1,000 per month, and this, in addition, brought about a destruction of the Pittsburg Coal Company and left the General Manager and the Rogers Coal Company the masters of the field. These matters run through nearly three years and the amount sued for is $97,000. The railroad company alleged that whatever discriminations were made resulted from a policy adopted by the company for the development and settlement of that territory, and that the transactions on the part of the railroad were perfectly legitimate and of a nature common to the business of hauling. Two of the cases are for the amount of overcharges. Davis claims to have paid above the rate given to the opposition coal company. The other two cases are for damages in consequence of gross discrimination in the distribution of cars to be loaded, by reason of which the plaintiff's business was destroyed. When the cases were called today by Judge Brewer, a motion was made by the attorney for the railroad to consolidate the two overcharge cases and send the matter to a referee. The railroad company set up the fact that Davis had been accorded special privileges on the matter of overloading cars, certain agents of the railroad being in collusion with him. The amount of this overloading could not be easily determined, and it was necessary to take about 140 depositions, only fifty of which had been completed. Attorneys for the plaintiff stated that the defendant company had had over two years in which to prepare for trial, and that this motion was only intended to secure further delay. After hearing the arguments on the motion Judge Brewer announced that he would give a decision tomorrow morning.

MILWAUKEEANS ALLEGE RATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THEIR CITY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It is learned today that the bitter fight made against the railroads of Wisconsin by several members of the Chamber of Commerce a year ago is quite likely to be renewed in the near future, as careful preparations are now being made with a determination that when hostilities are again opened they shall result more satisfactory to the aggressors than upon former occasions. The complaint is made that the roads discriminate against Milwaukee in favor of Chicago by allowing the same rate to either point, and that the rates in Wisconsin are from 15 to 40 per cent higher than those charged by railways in Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri. A year ago the head spirits in urging war upon the railways were defeated in their effort to secure legislation upon the subject, and it was supposed at the time that their project had been so completely crushed that they would never attempt resurrection. But it now appears that they have been diligently at work, obtained a favorable report from a special committee from the Chamber of Commerce, and, later, the indorsement of that institution's Board of Directors upon a communication to the State Railway Commissioner calling upon that official to render aid. This address will shortly be forwarded to the Commissioner, and is said to contain a statement of facts which he cannot well overlook.

WANT A RECEIVER FOR THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It is probable that the application for the Texas & Pacific receivership will be made in New Orleans tomorrow. It will be made at the suit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company on claims for advances made to the Texas Pacific by the company. Mr. Richard C. Dale of this city will make the application as counsel for the Missouri Pacific, and if the court allows it Mr. Gould will no doubt control the receiver. Nearly a year ago the anti-Gould holders of Texas Pacific made an attempt to get the road in their hands. They then complained that the Missouri Pacific exercised too much power in the control of their road, and that the Texas Pacific did not get a fair return for carrying through freight. In other words, that Mr. Gould was milking the Texas Pacific for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific. The latter road advanced money to the former on coupons and for ordinary expenses until it has run up a bill of some $2,000,000. The anti-Gould people made a compromise with Mr. Gould, by which each was to have an equal number of directors, and President Roberts sat as the odd and disinterested man to settle disputes. A plan of reorganization was agreed upon, but nothing came of it. The Texas Pacific directors will meet in New York tomorrow.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Some of the changes outlined in THE TRIBUNE recently as about to take place on the Grand Trunk Railway have already been decided upon. These refer to the traffic department west of Toronto. Heretofore there has been three Assistant Superintendents west of that city. These are to be immediately reorganized under two Assistant Superintendents. The office at Palmerston will be abolished. These changes are but the forerunners of a change in the working of the whole traffic department whereby the line will be divided into two general divisions, east and west of Toronto, each under one Superintendent. A number of petitions from employés on the road have been received asking the General Manager to restore the rates of pay to the figures which prevailed before the 5 and 10 per cent reductions were made in the early part of 1884. It is understood that nothing will be done immediately to comply with the request of the petitioners, but if traffic and rates improve as they have done recently the management hopes before long to be in a position to restore the old rate.

THE ST. PAUL'S KANSAS CITY EXTENSION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—About two weeks since a large party of surveyors in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul started from the east side of the river, a little above Wyandotte, to lay out a line for the Kansas City extension of that road from Ottumwa, Ia. The party is moving along rapidly and is now at Smithville, Clay County. From that point they will run to Plattsburg, thence to Chillicothe, where it comes in competition with the Hannibal. Thence the road will be almost an air line nearly north, to Ottumwa. The survey is expected to be completed in about three months and work will be begun on the construction of the line as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. Last fall the St. Paul Road had surveys made for a bridge at Quindaro, Randolph, and Sibley, and from the starting point of this surveying party it is evident that Quindaro has been decided on as a site for a bridge.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & TYNDALE ROAD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis & Tyndale Road, or, as it is known locally, the Motor Line, has made up its annual report, showing twenty-eight miles in operation. There have been carried this year 731,000 passengers, against 590,000 last year. The improvements contemplated for 1886 include an extension of the Minnetonka line from Excelsior along the lake shore to Mound City, and up the eastern shore past Fairview and across the narrows, and a branch to Fort Snelling with St. Paul for an objective point. Two miles are now being fitted for a trial of the Van Depoele electric motor, which, if it works successfully, will be made a permanent fixture for use through the middle of the city in place of steam.

WANT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE MORE BONDS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It is stated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is urging the British Government to purchase a large amount of their stock in order to secure control of the transcontinental route to Asia across Canadian territory, and further that the company has threatened, in the event of the Imperial Government not coming to time, to sell out a controlling interest in the road to a syndicate of American capitalists, and point to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government as a precedent for such a course as that proposed.

LITIGATION BETWEEN TWO OFFICIALS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The amount in litigation between H. B. Hammond, receiver of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Road, and A. Duprat, late Treasurer, is $3,800. It is stated Mr. Duprat was selected to look after the exchange of the first mortgage for second mortgage bonds. Mr. Hammond alleges that he has hypothecated certain bonds. Mr. Dupart, on the other hand, claims to have offsets for any sum of money he has derived from the disposal of such bonds. Mr. Hammond now, through the courts, asks Duprat to show his hand.

PROPOSITION FROM THE MEXICAN CENTRAL TO SCALE ITS INTEREST—NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN WABASH SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE—OHIO RIVER FREIGHT AGENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The following proposition is submitted by the Mexican Central Railway Company in furtherance of the scheme to scale the interest on its first-mortgage bonds: It is agreed that the 7 per cent interest promised shall be paid as follows: Four per cent shall be paid firm, and the remaining 3 per cent shall be non-cumulative and payable only out of the balance of net earnings on hand April 1 and Oct. 1 in each year after payment of taxes, all other interest (including the income bonds), all expenses for operating and repairs, and such improvements and additions to the property as the directors of the railway company deem essential and which shall be subject to the lien of this bond. All interest payments shall be made in accordance with the new coupons attached to the bond.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—It appears the statement made that under the new arrangement between the Wabash Railroad Company and the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company for the introduction of the Wagner car service on the Wabash all Pullman and Mann cars would be withdrawn was a mistake. Pullman cars will continue to be run on all Wabash lines west of the Mississippi River and both Pullman and Mann cars will be run between Chicago and Detroit and Chicago and Kansas City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The freight agents of the various roads met here today and established rates from Ohio River points to points in the Middle and Western States. The rate on lumber and pig-iron was reduced.

NOTES.

The Chicago Railroad Association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, but beyond agreeing to make a round-trip rate to the meeting of the Parnellites in this city next month of one fare and one-third nothing of interest was transacted.

A Denver (Colo.) dispatch says: The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Road for the second week in December were $120,217, an increase over the same week last year of $25,071. The earnings for the year to date are $5,871,990, an increase over last year of $685,953. The freight traffic of the road continues unusually heavy.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk announces that it will sell special excursion tickets for Christmas and New Year's to all local and Grand Trunk points at the rate of one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold Dec. 24 and 25, good to return until Dec. 26, and Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets will also be sold on the same dates, good to return until Jan. 4, at the rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

Mr. W. D. Sanborn, at present division freight and passenger agent of the Burlington at St. Louis, has been appointed General Agent of the whole Burlington system on the Pacific coast in the place of F. N. Dellanoy, resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. D. Mack, at present commercial agent of the company at Rock Island, who will continue his office at that point, and be placed in charge also of the St. Louis Division from Rock Island to Brighton, Ill. Mr. J. M. Bechtel, at present General Agent of the company at Peoria, will be sent to St. Louis in charge of business at that point. Mr. F. C. Topping succeeds Mr. Bechtel at Peoria.

Arbitrator Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River Passenger Association has just decided a case brought Dec. 4 by the Burlington against the Chicago & Alton, the latter being charged with having issued a pass from St. Louis to Kansas City and return to a Mr. Edward V. Schwarz of Pennsylvania contrary to the managers' agreement. The Alton in defense produced affidavit from Mr. Schwarz that he did not receive free transportation, but paid fare in both directions. Mr. Lowell of the Burlington stated that in view of the affidavit of Mr. Schwarz he did not desire to press the case further, and consequently the arbitrator acquitted the Alton of the charge.

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WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
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Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff at all times, free of charge.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. A. J. MacNab of Idaho, Commissioner of the New Orleans Exposition, is at the Tremont.

H. M. Cook, London, and Fred T. Mason, Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Richelieu.

Charles Hebard, Pequaming, Mich., and W. K. Flowerree, Helena, are at the Leland.

George W. Gill, Columbus; B. G. Clark, New York; and R. S. Tassell, Cheyenne, Wyo., are at the Palmer.

The Hon. David Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; Col. A. H. Swan, Cheyenne, Wyo.; and John W. Drew, Concord, N. H., are at the Pacific.

Among the guests of the Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga., from Chicago are George C. Clarke and family, Mrs. Charles D. Hamill and family, Mrs. C. E. Dwyer and son.

IN GENERAL.

George Richmond, who left the Home for Incurables, has voluntarily returned after an absence of three days.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 15°; 9 a. m., 17°; 10 a. m., 18°; 11 a. m., 20°; 12 m., 20°; 1 p. m., 22°; 3 p. m., 24°; 6 p. m., 23°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.49.

Eight managers of sewing-machine companies met at the Palmer yesterday and organized an association for the purpose of regulating the sewing-machine trade, particularly in the matter of canvassing, where many abuses have crept in owing to the sharp competition between the companies.

The schooner Eagle Wing came in yesterday morning, the only missing boats now being the Melvina and Orphan Boy. Fears for the latter's safety grow greater daily, as she was old and not as reliable as a boat would need to be to weather Friday night's storm. The V. O. T. tug Union is now laid up in the dry-dock for repairs, in consequence of a serious accident last Saturday. The tug was breaking in ice a slip in Mud Lake when a snag passed through her iron and plank.

Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., met Monday evening and elected the following officers: H. A. Hammond, H. P.; A. Marsh McConoughey, King; R. Brown Israel, Scribe; Charles S. Rankin, C. of H.; George Catlin, P. S.; William K. Forsyth, Treasurer; William J. Bryar, Secretary; George L. Ayres, R. A. C.; H. R. Hopkins, Third Veil; H. Oberholzer, Second Veil; Otto Forster, First Veil; A. McLellan, P. P. Foskett, Stewards; M. N. Fuller, Sentinel. They were installed by M. E. C. De Witt C. Cregier, assisted by M. E. C. John H. Huyck.

Chappell & Wilber, who had charge of the plumbing at Mr. Odell's residence on the North Side, which burned last Friday, have been exonerated by Mr. James and Odell from all blame for being the cause of the fire. The painters claimed that the fire had originated on the second floor, where the plumbers had a two-gallon can of gasoline, which, they said, exploded. After the fire was put out this can was found with the cover twisted, but the gasoline was intact. This, they claim, proves conclusively that the gasoline was not the cause of the fire. The fire, say the plumbers, originated in the laundry-room, where the painter had some benzine.

Suit was begun in Justice Scully's court yesterday by Joseph W. Poole, a sailor, to recover $200 from Frank D. Turner and W. H. Buttner, attorneys of this city. Poole alleges that some time ago he was hurt by an accident on a railroad and employed Turner and Buttner to recover damages from the railroad company. He asserts that they wrote two letters and made out one affidavit, when the company settled by paying into their hands $575. They gave him $260, he says, claiming that was all they could collect, but he has since learned, he alleges, that the former amount was paid them. As he objects to paying $315 for what he regards as very little work he sues for $200 more.

An attachment was taken out before Justice Hammer yesterday by Ben Cirkle to recover $164 from Emma Nevada, which is alleged to be due the plaintiff for extra services as advertising agent and assistant advance agent last year. When he presented the bill Mme. Nevada thought his salary ought to cover his extra efforts in her behalf and refused to pay. C. A. Chizzola, the manager of the prima donna, said last evening that Cirkle was an employé of his at the time the alleged debt was incurred, but he knew nothing of it until served with the legal papers yesterday. If anything was due the young man, said Mr. Chizzola, he would get his money, but he was not paying out cash for nothing at this stage of the game. Cirkle would have to prove every item.

Last September the body of J. M. Hess of Evanston was found on the breakwater at the foot of Congress street. His throat had been cut from ear to ear, but no knife was found in the vicinity, and all of his valuables were discovered in his pockets. While everything pointed to suicide, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that they could not determine the manner of his death. Upon this verdict the relatives of Hess based their claim against a Detroit life-insurance company in which he had secured a policy. As the company will not pay in case it was a suicide, an agent has been sent on to make an investigation to decide if possible whether it was a case of murder or suicide. Hess was an employé of the firm of Stanbro & Watkins, commission merchants, and was such a jovial, convivial man that his friends refuse to believe that he could have killed himself.

Recently the old Traders' Insurance Company commenced action in the United States District Court to test the legality of a tax of $16,000 on the company. A week ago, becoming convinced that this court had no jurisdiction in the matter, the company dismissed its bill and expressed the intention of bringing the action in the State courts. Taking advantage of the present status of the case the County Attorney wanted to levy on the company. Corporation-Counsel Winston, who is interested because the tax would go to the city, advised against such an action, however, saying that there would be nothing gained by levying on an illegal tax, because, before execution could be had under the levy, a bill could be filed in the State courts and an injunction obtained. The attorney for the insurance people is out of town, and Mr. Winston said it would be much better to wait a day or two to see if they filed their bill in the State courts.

Agnes Cowan, the daughter of D. Cowan, No. 667 Bloomingdale street, has been missing since Wednesday, Dec. 9. She left home that morning at 8 o'clock for a short walk and did not return. Miss Cowan is 35 years of age, of slender build, light complexion, and light-colored hair. She has a slow, dignified step and ladylike manner. For years past she has been working at dressmaking in some of the wealthiest German families on the North Side. Her father says she was very much attached to her home and to him in particular, and would never voluntarily have left it. She must be detained somewhere by force, he thought, if nothing worse had befallen her. She had very few and select friends, and her father knows of no acquaintance whom he could suspect of having anything to do with her disappearance. Miss Cowan was subject to slight mental aberrations. Her brothers at Jackson, Mich., whom she visited last spring, have been heard from to the effect that she did not go there. If she was at liberty, Mr. Cowan says, she would have returned long ago. He has not given the case to the police, as he has no suspicions against any one.

HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Frederick Kersten, the carpenter, aged 57, who was pushed down the front stairway of No. 548 Western avenue the evening of Dec. 7 by James Thompson, receiving injuries from which he died.

Ellen Kersten, wife of the deceased, testified that she and her husband were entering the house, No. 548 Western avenue, when Thompson pushed her husband down, pushing her with him. Her husband fell and never spoke a word afterward. He died last Sunday afternoon. Thompson had gone to Mr. Kersten's house to see his wife, Mr. Kersten's daughter, who had been separated from him some time. Mr. Kersten was not at home when Thompson reached there, but when he did come finally Thompson went to the door as the bell rang, and in some sort of a scuffle the old man was knocked down the steps. Andrew McLean opened the door for Mr. Kersten. The old man ran up-stairs after Thompson, saying: "That is the man I want to see." He pushed at Thompson's back and a moment later fell to the bottom. Witness got a light and found that the old man was seriously hurt.

James Thompson, the accused, said he was afraid of Kersten. When Kersten came towards him with his hands raised he tried to run down-stairs, but stumbled against Mr. Kersten. Mr. and Mrs. Kersten and a little girl were knocked down on the stairway. He was simply trying to get out of the way and to avoid trouble. Heard the old man say: "I'll fix him." Frank P. Miller heard a terrible noise, and, going out to see what it was, found the old man lying with his head down and his feet on the steps. He helped McLean to carry him up-stairs. Thompson cried like a child when he saw what he had done, and said he would not have hurt the old man for the world. Mrs. Lizzie Malone testified that Thompson told her that he was going to kill "Billy" (the old man) for taking his wife away. Dr. Bluthardt testified that the cause of death was a fracture of the skull and contusion of the brain. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from fracture of the skull caused by being pushed down a stairway by James Thompson, and recommended that Thompson be held to await the action of the grand jury.

A CRAZY MAN'S FREAK.

J. J. Anderson of No. 334 West Adams street complained before Justice White yesterday that Charles Court, a young Swede, had entered his house last Monday, picked up a stove that was in the entry, and deliberately walked off with it. When followed by some of the household he had thrown the stove over a fence.

"What have you to say about such conduct, Court?" asked the Justice.

"Say, why I say that Dr. Blue—Bluebeart owed me some money and wouldn't pay, that's what I say, and he told me, or somebody else did, I don't know who—do you?—to go and get that stove. I got it all right, but when it flew over the fence and broke into pieces I had no use for it. No-one wants a broken stove, say!" and as the prisoner leaned over the desk in his wild harangue and glared at the Justice as if he would like to toss him over a fence, the court leaned back in his seat and put his heavy glass inkstand out of reach of the prisoner. "Why! he's crazy!" was all the Justice could remark, and the actions of Court during his speech warranted the assertion. He was taken to a cell to await examination by the County Physician.

A PAIR OF RUFFIANS.

Charles Kusch, who so brutally beat his wife a short time ago, jumping on her after he had knocked her down, was before Justice Woodman yesterday on a change of venue from the police court. The wife declined to prosecute, saying she wanted her husband set free, because he was all right when not drunk. The woman said she had eight children dependent on his earnings. The Justice fined the man $50, and suspended it during his future good conduct.

Joseph Pysatki, a tough-looking young Bohemian, residing with his aged parents at No. 10 Currier street, was held to answer for an assault with intent to kill his stepmother, aged 67, by Justice White yesterday. The prisoner's father, who was almost bent double by age and infirmity, said that his son first tried to beat the old woman, but was prevented by neighbors. He then went out and fired a shot at Mrs. Pysatki through the window, barely missing her head. Joseph Chadek, a saloon-keeper on Milwaukee avenue, testified that young Pysatki went behind his bar the day previous to the assault and stole the revolver with which he had attempted to kill his mother. The Justice fixed the bonds at $3,000, and the young ruffian went to jail.

LINCOLN PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church was held last evening, the Rev. B. F. Leavitt presiding. The clerk's report, showing a membership of 457, against 406 last year, was read. The Treasurer's report showed receipts $5,945 and expenditures $5,783. The trustees reported that the church's assets were more than its liabilities, but that in consequence of some of the former not being available it would be necessary to raise a loan of $700 by subscription. They also proposed $6,000 for expenses as against $5,000 last year. The Sunday-school report showed an average attendance of 591 for the year. Mr. F. D. Brown read a report on kindergarten, and Mrs. Washburn one on the Ladies' Aid Committee. The following officers were elected: Trustee, W. G. Davis; Deacon, Dr. H. M. Hobart; Deaconess, Mrs. A. V. Young; Treasurer, Lawrence Mowat; Clerk, L. H. Bushnell; Auditor, P. C. Goble; Ushers, Messrs. Robinson, Haggart, McQuigg, and August Reuter; Sunday-School Superintendent, Alfred Goudy; Assistant, Willis McQuigg. The Church and Music Committees remain as at present.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade was not adjourned yesterday till nearly a quarter to 8. Finley S. Forbes, Joseph G. Snydacker, and Moses Hirschfield were recommended for membership. The charge against W. H. Harper for uncommercial conduct by Eggleston was not sustained, but the committee reported that the practice of transferring grain from one house to another be changed, and recommended that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners take some action in the matter. The use of the old hall was given to the newsboy waifs for a Sunday-school. The board will send five delegates to Duluth at the opening of the Board of Trade there, but they have not as yet been appointed. Mr. Spielman's appointment was rejected. The Smith vs. Clifton case was postponed one week, with the recommendation that they get together and settle privately. S. E. Shute was appointed for membership on the open board, and the petition to change the hours of trading was informally discussed and action deferred.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

The Grant Monument Committee has received designs from seventeen architects for arches and terraces with a statue of Grant. Most of the architects have sent in plans for both, and the committee will have a large number of proposals to select from. Designs will be received until Jan. 10, at which time it is expected definit action will be taken. Most of the designs already sent in place the equestrian statue of Grant in the middle of the roadway supposed to be spanned by the arch, but at some distance away from the arch, so as to leave room enough for passage through the arch and yet to show the statue in its centre. A site for the monument has not been selected. As long as only a terrace surmounted by a statue was projected it was proposed to locate it on an elevation near the lake shore at the foot of Wisconsin street, south of the music-stand. This had to be abandoned when an arch was thought preferable to a terrace. The spot most favored at present is the south end of the Lake-Shore drive, where the connecting drive from Dearborn avenue joins the Lake-Shore drive.

A FLOOR-WALKER'S MISTAKE.

Caroline A. Reifenstuhl went into Charles W. Pardridge & Co.'s store Monday and bought a pair of gloves from a saleswoman named Maggie Figg, who lives at No. 7 Frey street, and whose father is a policeman. Miss Figg helped the purchaser to put on the gloves, received the money therefor, and allowed her to walk away from the sale-counter. On her way out of the store Miss Reifenstuhl was stopped by a fresh floor-walker named Pinquis, who shouted: "Here! stop! you stole those gloves." Pinquis, Miss Reifenstuhl says, then seized her and searched her, with the aid of another clerk, after which Pinquis seized her by the arms and threw her out of a back door. She fell against a wagon, narrowly escaping with a sound skull. Yesterday the Reifenstuhl girl swore out a warrant for the arrest of Pinquis, charging him with assault and battery. She declares she will also sue the Pardridges for $10,000 damages.

HEADS TAKEN OFF BY THE SHERIFF.

Sheriff Hanchett raised his little ax yesterday morning and cut off the official heads of five of the Criminal Court bailiffs. The names of the deposed bailiffs are: E. F. Kelly, John Baumgarten, T. F. Rooney, Robert Kenny, and George F. Kolbe. There was no cause assigned for the sudden removals. The bouncing was done to make room for new men, who are appointed at the request of the five new Commissioners. Chief Deputy Sheriff Matson yesterday morning swore in four new bailiffs. They were Samuel B. Coay, Philip Foley, Joseph P. Belair, and Charles Lorenzen. The fifth man has not yet put in an appearance to take the oath, but will do so today. It is the custom for the Sheriff to appoint a bailiff for each of the County Commissioners or the majority of that body at least.

THE NEWBERRY HEIRS.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CLAIMS ON THE ESTATE—AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION TO THE TRUSTEES.

In the attachment suits noticed yesterday morning in THE TRIBUNE began by Jesse H. Farwell against heirs of the Newberry estate the affidavits of the plaintiff disclose the character of the claims. One of the defendants, Walter A. Newberry, then of Detroit, is averred to have given Farwell his "bond," dated Dec. 29, 1877, for the payment of $3,000 in five years, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The ground alleged for the attachment is that Walter Newberry is a non-resident. He lives in Detroit.

The suit against Edward H. Newberry is for $9,378, of which $7,822 is claimed upon a promissory note of Nov. 19, 1877, for $5,000, with interest. The balance is due upon a $1,000 bond. This defendant resides in Detroit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While the magnitude of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry and the munificence of his bequest for the founding of a library on the North Side are topics prominent in the public mind, I desire in behalf of the residents in the immediate vicinity of the Newberry homestead block to suggest to the trustees of the estate that a few minutes' income from the $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 under their management and control be expended in keeping clear of ice and snow the sidewalks surrounding that block. This expenditure would hardly embarrass the estate or trustees, while it would greatly conduce to the health, comfort, and safety of limb of those who are deemed fortunate in having their homes in this prospectively classic region. NEWPORT.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

THE FIGHT TO BE RESUMED IN COURT THURSDAY MORNING.

All parties interested in the Mayoralty contest took a rest yesterday from the monotony of the recount. Each side was waiting for the other to take the preliminary steps for continuing the count Wednesday. A. W. Green, the attorney for the contestants, waited for Mr. Story's reply to his request to allow the remaining ballots to which objection had been raised to be counted by consent. Mr. Green said he would prefer to get Mr. Story's consent instead of applying to the court for an order. He felt confident that the court would not refuse such an order if asked for it. Mr. Foron thought a week's vacation would be agreeable to everybody. Mr. Story was asked if he had made up his mind yet what to do in the matter. He said he had not been able to consult his associates in the case and was too busy to do so. Fumbling about in a pile of accumulated correspondence he said he would have to dispose of that before he could think of anything else. He expressed the opinion, however, that the defense would adhere to their policy and fight inch by inch. The probabilities are, therefore, that the case will be taken into court Thursday morning. As soon as the count is finished the proof of illegal voting will be begun.

SIXTH WARD ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

The taking of testimony in the Monear-Doerner contest was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Hannah Meagher lived at No. 681 Blue Island avenue for thirteen years, and during all that time never knew anybody by the name of Joseph Balceaph to live there. Mrs. Weronika Zacharska, who has lived at No. 657 Hinman street for the last ten years, testified that no one of the name of Partrate or Pastrate ever lived there. Fred Wissing testified that neither George Hews nor L. Kahogahan lived at No. 688 Twenty-second street last April. John Range has lived at No. 536 Blue Island avenue the last five years. Mike Snell, he said, did not live there. Walter Baker, who lives at No. 606 Laflin street, swore that John Smith did not live at No. 604 or 606 to the best of his knowledge. Herman Beifuss lived at No. 793 Blue Island avenue twelve years and was certain nobody of the name of S. Kink lived there. Joseph Badka of No. 667 Throop street moved in there five months ago. He owned the property of the above number and lived across the way last April. It was then only a foundation. August Kral and James Warnick did not live there. He knew an August Kral who lived about four blocks away on Eighteenth street. He knew five other Krals besides August, but didn't know their Christian names; two of them lived in his neighborhood. George Roth of No. 523 Blue Island avenue said he lived at No. 661 of the same street last April. He knew no one named William Long to live there. Lewis Link testified that he lived at No. 583 Blue Island avenue last April, and that John Shefler didn't live there or at No. 585. The hearing of testimony will continue today at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Elections will meet today for the purpose of counting the ballots cast for Kasparich for Alderman in the Sixth Ward. As Deputy City-Clerk Swift will refuse to deliver the ballots without an order of court the committee will doubtless adjourn without doing anything. The City Clerk is the custodian of the ballots, which are in possession of the County Court, and he would be in contempt if he allowed them to be disturbed.

THE INDIANA ELEVATOR.

EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF PERRY H. SMITH WANT AN ACCOUNTING, CLAIMING A SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF THE ELEVATOR.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Perry H. Smith Jr., Ernest H. Smith, and Emma A. Smith against George L. Dunlap, Columbus R. Cummings, W. B. Howard, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and —— Reynolds, asking for an accounting of the profits of the "Indiana" Elevator. The complainants, who are executors of the estate of Perry H. Smith, say that April 25, 1881, George L. Dunlap leased of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway for ten years six lots on which the "Wabash" Elevator now stands for $1,750 a year. Dunlap agreed to build an elevator on the property of 1,250,000 bushels capacity, and the road agreed to lay the necessary tracks to the elevator. At the end of the lease the road was to be allowed to buy the elevator at an appraised value. In June following, Dunlap having borrowed $87,500 of Perry H. Smith, an amount equal to five-twentieths of the cost of the elevator, made an agreement to devote the net earnings of five-twentieths of the elevator toward repaying Smith's advances, and when that was done to give Smith a two-twentieths interest in the elevator, and at the same time to give the road a three-twentieths interests. Russell Sage, Jay Gould, William Howard, and C. R. Cummings also have some interest in the elevator. After the construction of the "Wabash" the Wabash people wanted another elevator more conveniently situated, and Dunlap leased the "Indiana" Elevator on Grove and Nineteenth streets in his own name for ten years at $30,000 a year. Although the lease was to him, yet the business was all transacted in the "Wabash" office, and all the owners of the latter except Smith shared in the profits from the new elevator. As Dunlap favored the Indiana the profits of the Wabash were reduced to a comparatively small sum. Perry H. Smith became mentally weak without knowing of the new arrangement, and his wife, Emma A. Smith, after appointment as conservator, having been informed of Dunlap's interest in the Indiana Elevator, applied to him to recognize her husband's share, but he refused unless she paid him $8,750 or credited him with that amount on a note she held against him. She paid the amount and received a two-twentieths interest in the new elevator. This agreement, however, was never approved by the Probate Court, and hence is claimed to be void. Complainants say that until the last month they did not know the Wabash Road asked Dunlap to take the Indiana Elevator, or that the owners of the Wabash Elevator were admitted to a like interest in the Indiana, or that since 1883 the earnings of the two elevators have been pooled. They charge Dunlap has been taking $10,000 a year from the two elevators for himself; that he has never kept proper books of account; and that there must be at least $70,000 due the estate of Perry H. Smith, and they ask that the defendants may be compelled to give an account of the amount they have received.

SNAKE INOCULATION.

HOW IT IS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED IN DUTCH GUIANA.

Apropos the widespread discussion as to the practical value of Pasteur's inoculation of rabies as a preventive of hydrophobia, the following statement of a similar method of inoculation as a preventive of the deadly effects of the bites of poisonous serpents will be of interest. The method is thus described by the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, who was born in Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, and lived there until he went abroad to pursue his collegiate studies:

"The practice is so common there that it excites no remark whatever. It is almost universal among the negroes, who have practiced it for centuries. From them it has spread among the white men, especially the planters, until it is the customary thing among all men whose business calls them to the infested districts. Nobody makes a business of preparing the virus, as it might be termed, but it can be easily obtained in any locality. The vaccine matter is simply the poison of a snake, dried and ground into powder. A snake is caught and fastened firmly, teased and irritated until his glands are swollen with poison, and the glands then extracted. I don't know the exact process of preparing the poison; but when prepared it is a fine, harmless-appearing powder. It is then used in exactly the same way as small-pox virus. The surface of the skin is scratched, usually at the wrist, and a small amount of the powder rubbed into the cuts. It acts very much like ordinary vaccine matter, and makes a small sore, which heals and leaves no trace except a small scar. It is said that a case was never known of a man dying or even being affected by the bite of a snake in Surinam when vaccination had been properly performed. I remember distinctly seeing a drayman in my father's employ hold a deadly snake in his hand and torment it. The snake would turn its head and repeatedly fasten its fangs into the man's hand until it was covered with blood. The drayman merely laughed, and when he got through playing with the snake threw it down and stamped on its head. The poison certainly did not affect him, for I saw him for years afterwards. There is no doubt of the deadly effects of the bites of the snakes when there has been no vaccination—the death-list every year will prove that without difficulty."

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

THE FIRMS WHICH HAD A FAT THING WANT IT CONTINUED.

Now that the new committees of the County Board have been definitly arranged it will be interesting to watch their course in the administration of county affairs—for nearly everything is done nowadays in committee. The board but clinches their action, and when the report is unanimous there is hardly any discussion. The committees having most power are, in the order of their importance: Public Charities, Hospital, City Relief and City Relations, Printing, Court-House and Records, Jail and Jail Accounts. The old Committee on Public Charities consisted of Van Pelt, Wasserman, Lynn, Leyden, Ochs. This committee recommended the purchase of everything, except coal, milk, meat, and bread, used at the Poorhouse and Insane Asylum at Jefferson. The Wardens of these institutions would send in a requisition for supplies. The requisition would be referred to the Committee on Public Charities. According to the rules this committee was bound to ask for bids to furnish the goods from at least three of the principal dealers in the articles called for residing in the county. The committee may have done so. There is no positive evidence to the contrary, but the records seem to show that there was very little competition. The same firms generally supplied the goods. Having made the necessary purchases the committee would report back to the board recommending purchases, and the recommendation was always concurred in. Accordingly Mr. Elisha Robinson supplied nearly all the groceries. His bills were presented at nearly every meeting and paid without any delay. Occasionally, perhaps for variety sake, an order for grocery supplies was given to Reid, Murdoch & Fischer or some other first-class firm, but Robinson got there most of the time. One thing is very certain—he is very anxious to keep up his connection as supplier of groceries to the County Board. He has been around the board rooms frequently of late consulting some of the new Chairmen of the committees who pass on supplies. Saturday he was very busy in this way. He was the favorit grocer also of the old Hospital Committee and the Committee on City Relief. Both bought most of the grocery supplies from him. Leyden and Van Pelt were on the Charities and Hospital Committees. Leyden was also on the Committee on City Relief. Perhaps this may account for the favor with which Robinson's bids were received by all three committees. There will be considerable public curiosity to know whether Mr. Robinson will stand equally well with Chairmen Wren, McCarthy, and Oliver of the new Committees on Charities, Hospital, and City Relief, respectively.

Another lucky firm in securing County Board patronage is that of Storm & Hill, dry-goods merchants. They supplied nearly all the dry good for the hospital, insane asylum, and Poorhouse. R. J. Hipwell & Co., a rather modest firm, whose name does not appear in the directory, supplied most of the clothing for the county institutions, though Barbe & Co. supplied some. Other favorits of the old committees were William Swissler, who supplied a large quantity of paints and oils; F. Sommer & Co. (the senior member of the firm is the ex-Commissioner) and G. A. Busse, hardware dealers; Hitchcock & Sexton, coffee and spice dealers; Ludwig Thieben and C. A. Pick, dealers in crockery and glassware; L. Windmüller & Co. of No. 16 North Wells street, dealers in provisions and produce. Esdohr & Thomsen of Norwood Park seem to have been the favorit produce supplies for the Charities Committee, while J. W. Jinnette & Co. were in high feather with the Hospital managers. F. A. Niedert & Co. supplied most of the flour, while Brown & Tubman and Murray & Hennesy divided the county plumbing and gas-fitting between them. If there was any margin in the printing J. M. W. Jones & Co. made a good thing out of the county during the year. They did nearly all the printing and supplied all the stationery (except for the State's-Attorney's office), and there was a great deal of both. Another firm that seems to have had a monopoly of county orders is that of Pentecost Bros. It supplies most of the fish. It will strike many that most of the suppliers are rather obscure firms. If they could supply the county so much more cheaply than others it is strange that they have not come to the front more rapidly, and that they have not gained so large a portion of the public patronage as they must deserve. One of the new Chairmen said yesterday that he had been pestered to death since Monday week by agents of most of the above firms who want the county patronage of them continued. He did not like the methods of persuasion that some of these agents hinted at. He is on the lookout for them. Commissioner Wren says that as far as the Committee on Public Charities is concerned there must be competition, and he hopes that the leading wholesale and retail firms of the city will be among the competitors. Another Commissioner who is in sympathy with Wren said the main thing was to see that the goods in quantity and quality as specified in the bills should be delivered at the various institutions. "It is in the delivery," he said, "that the shyster firms have the advantage, and they must be watched at that point. It would be a good idea if all supplies were delivered at stated times, when the committees could attend and see for themselves."

AT CITY-HALL.

THE OVERCROWDED BRIDEWELL.

There are 600 men and 100 women at the bridewell, and only 150 are employed, there being nothing to do now except to put cane seats in chairs. About 450 of the prisoners are "bums"—persons committed for drunkenness. The criminals are kept two in a cell by themselves, but there are so many "bums" that three, and even four, have to be put in a cell. They don't mind the overcrowding, however. If turned out they would all be back in a week. Superintendent Felton is now in the East trying to arrange for work so that more of the prisoners can be employed, but it is not known what success he is meeting with. It is likely that several hundred of the chronic cases will have to be sent to the Poor-House, where most of them are anxious to go, as being sent there insures shelter and food for the winter.

The conduit company and an electric light company which has bought holes from it have begun to freeze out rival electric light companies which have been using the streets without permission. The Vandepole company, which has 100 lights in the vicinity of Halsted and Madison streets and has been extending its system thereabouts, was notified by the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday that its wires would be cut immediately, as they had been laid without authority. The law is plain, and if the "outside" companies do not come to terms with the monopoly they will have to go out of business.

The water tax of people living in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards is due today, and if paid before the end of the month 12½ per cent can be saved.

UNCLE SAM'S BUSINESS.

A DECISION IN THE POTATO STARCH CASE—THAT ALLEGED RAPHAEL—GEN. MEAD TAKES A REST—DELAYED MAILS.

United States District-Attorney Tuthill rendered an opinion yesterday morning to Collector Seeberger in regard to the seizure by Inspector Crowley of 40,000 pounds of potato starch, claimed by the owner, L. A. Davies, to be finely-ground farina, which is used in the manufacture of confectionery. Col. Tuthill decided that, there being no evidence of fraud or intention to fraud, the goods could not be held upon payment of the duty, unless further evidence was forthcoming. Collector Seeberger stated that he was expecting further information from the authorities at New York, in obedience to information from whom the seizure was made.

Prof. Gregoire of Paris, at present professor of painting and fine arts at a college in South Bend, Ind., is the latest expert called to determine the identity of Keiffer's "Raphael." He dissents from the opinion that it is a "Raphael," because it is not painted on the kind of wood Raphael was accustomed to use, and there was an absence of bright colorings that characterized his work.

Gen. F. J. Mead, cashier of the money-order department, was taking a rest yesterday. For some time past, in fact since his appointment, complaints as to his brusqueness and deficiency in respect to figures havebeen made and brought to the notice of Superintendent John Hoyne. Monday Superintendent Hoyne directed Gen. Mead to exchange places with C. C. Hay, cashier of the postal-orders office, as the work there was not so exacting, and better service could be rendered in their several positions by both men. This Gen. Mead refused to do, declaring that he would throw up his place first. Yesterday he failed to show up, and the impression is that he will keep his word and retire from active service.

The Eastern mails were from forty-five minutes to one hour and forty-five minutes late yesterday; the mail-train from Forreston one hour and thirty-five minutes late; the Minneapolis and Freeport mails each fifty minutes late; and via the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road forty minutes late.

R. D. Sherwin, a clerk in the registry department, was suspended from service for thirty days yesterday for neglect of duty and carelessness in the delivery of a registered letter. He is an old campaigner who has been in the service for years.

REAL ESTATE.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT WANTED BY THE CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—RECENT IMPORTANT SALES.

Mr. James L. High, attorney for the new Chicago & Great Western Railroad, had a conference with Collector Seeberger yesterday afternoon in relation to the bill which Senator Logan has introduced into Congress to sell to this railroad the old bridewell lot on Polk street, near the river, which had been obtained by the Government with the intention of erecting thereon a new bonded warehouse. Mr. High submitted to the Collector the plans of the railroad company, what it desired to accomplish, and the necessity of acquiring this piece of property to secure its right of way. Mr. Seeberger is favorably disposed towards the bill, and believes that all of the customs departments should be in one building, or in a group of buildings, whereas they are now too much scattered. A better site could be obtained by selling this piece of property to the railroad company and adding a little to the sum realized upon it.

Among the instruments filed for record yesterday was the sale of the McNeill lot, southwest corner of Clark and Jackson streets, to the Phenix Insurance Company of New York for $400,000, dated Sept. 10, and which was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE at the time. There was also the sale of Wahl's glue factory property by the Wahl brothers to P. D. Armour for $300,000, dated Nov. 14, which was also noted at the time the sale was made. The building and ground immediately adjoining and connected with the Republic Life Building, fronting Arcade court, 119¼x80 feet, was sold Monday to the National Life-Insurance Company by Matthew Laflin for $200,000. The improved property, 40x180 feet, on Randolph street, 80 feet west of State street, south front, was sold to Matthew Laflin by Van H. Higgins for $120,000 Monday.

HE KNEW IT ALL THE TIME.

"OLD BROWN," THE FORTUNE-TELLER, TOLD BEFOREHAND WHAT JUSTICE WHITE WOULD DO WITH HIS CASE.

"What's your business," asked Justice White of Jesse Brown, a broad-lipped negro with a dilapidated stove-pipe hat, as he came before him yesterday charged with being disorderly.

"I'se a fortun'-telier, boss, I kin tell fings what's agoing to ohcur an', moresomover, fings what dis heah co'rt don't know. Der sickumstams ob my obpearance heah am useless to obsarve, de officer kin state em."

Officer Blixeth said that Brown went around amongst ignorant people telling fortunes for 50 cents apiece, or three for $1. Complaints had been made that he was a nuisance, so he arrested him. "You go about telling stories to people who don't know any better than to believe you," said the court, "and I haven't any doubt you can tell a dozen different yarns. It's simple cheating, for you know you never tell the truth."

"Hexcuse me, Jidge, you's laborin' under a mos' 'tonishing degree ob falsivation. I tells de trufe ebery time. I kin tell de fortun' ob ebery one in dis heah co'rt—yourn too, boss—an' it's bound to come right. Der's two officers in dis stashion what had der fortuns tol', an' they said they comed out all right, jist as I tol' 'em, an' said fo' me to come again."

"Officer Blixeth, I thought you said this man only imposed on ignorant people. He says some of the officers here are his patrons. However, I suppose there are fools in every business. Ever been arrested before this, Brown?"

"About fo' yeahs ago, boss. De Jidge at de Harrison street co'rt look at me and say, 'Old man, you can go, you tol' me true once.'"

"If you can tell fortunes so well, you ought to know what I am going to do with you now."

"I 'spect you say like de other gen'l'man, boss. I ain't dun nufin baad. Folks come to me an' I'se bound to tell 'em true."

"O, that's all nonsense. You should go to work, and quit deceiving people. There's no one here to accuse you of any really disorderly conduct, so I'll let you go."

"I 'spect yo' would, Jidge, wen yo' seen my respectableness," said the old darky, as he put on his plug hat with conscious dignity, and passed out bowing right and left to the policemen and spectators.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY GRINNELL TAKES BACK A CHARGE MADE AGAINST ATTORNEYS.

State's-Attorney Grinnell retracted before Judge Williamson yesterday in open court the charge he made against Frank Turner and his partner Buttner that they had acted corruptly in writing a letter to a Detroit friend of prisoner McLaughlin (then on trial for stealing clothes from Taylor aboard the steamer Peerless) offering to fix up the case with the police for $33, with the prosecuting witness for $75, and claiming to have it in their power to "fix" the State's-Attorney. Mr. Grinnell said he had sent to Detroit for the letter, and when he saw it he discovered that the zealous police who told him about its contents did not comprehend its drift. So far from making a corrupt offer to Fred Polonzi, McLaughlin's brother-in-law, the letter written to that Detroiter by Mr. Turner was carefully worded, and its drift was along the line of legitimate practice.

A JURY DISAGREES.

After a three days' trial the jury that tried William Pitt for burglary went into its consulting and deliberating room at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The twelve men were out all night, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning they reported through their foreman to Judge Williamson that it was impossible to come to an agreement if they should be penned up for a whole week. They stood, it is said, nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The court then called the jury into court and discharged it. Pitt was tried before Judge Shepard a few months ago, but the jury disagreed.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a special meeting Monday evening. The opening of Robey street from Belmont avenue to Sulzer street was ordered. Permission was granted the Chicago & Evanston Railroad to connect a tank with the water main at Argyle, and also to erect a building 16x32 feet at the corner of Wrightwood avenue and Herndon street for a temporary depot.

Monday was the anniversary of the birthday of both the Rev. and Mrs. J. O. Foster and also the twenty-second anniversary of their marriage. In the evening a party of their friends surprised them at their home, No. 1509 Wolfram street, and had an exceedingly pleasant time.

THEY PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

THE INDICTED MEMBERS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY SAY THEY DID NOT CONSPIRE TO INJURE THEIR RIVALS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—In the Court of Sessions this afternoon Hiram B. Everest and Charles M. Everest of the Rochester Vacuum Oil Company, indicted for conspiracy in endeavoring to ruin the business of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company, with others, appeared by C. W. Goodyear, attorney, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Judge Hammond ordered the indictment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial.

The grand jury accuses Hiram B. Everest and Charles M. Everest of the crime of conspiracy, charging that June 3, 1881, at the City of Rochester, the defendants did conspire, combine, and agree with other persons, firms, and corporations to commit a crime; to prevent other persons from exercising a lawful trade or calling by interfering with property belonging to them. It is claimed that the alleged conspirators, including representatives of the Standard Oil Company or allied interests, unlawfully induced Albert A. Miller, a director without whom the prosecutor could not perfect his apparatus, to cause the stills, etc., to explode. The defendants are further charged with conspiring to burn the Buffalo works, with inducing workmen to betray secrets, and with paying witnesses to commit perjury. The Messrs. Everest were indicted Oct. 2 of this year, together with John D. Archibald and Ambrose McGregor, both of whom were arraigned through counsel Oct. 9, and made the same plea. All the men, who are officers of the Standard, Acme, and Vacuum Oil Companies, gave bail to appear when wanted.

CARRYING OUT THE SCHEME.

OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC SUPREME COURT ISSUES A NEW ORDER—BOSTON BOURBONS ELECTED—GENERAL POLITICS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Hamilton County returns not being forwarded to the State Board of Canvassers today according to the mandate of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General Lawrence appeared before the court and made formal application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Clerk Dalton to make his return, and the appointment by the court of a special messenger to serve the same. The court directed that the writ be issued immediately, and selected a messenger who was dispatched to Cincinnati by the afternoon train.

This evening Mr. Dalton telegraphed that he had sent the returns, but would not deliver them in person as directed. The canvass of the vote will therefore be finished tomorrow. The result will place Judge W. T. Spear on the Supreme Court bench, giving the Republicans the court. The present trouble in ascertaining the result shows one of the deepest schemes for the political advancement of the Democracy through the medium of the court of last resort in this State ever known.

A conference will be held in Cincinnati tomorrow by Gov.-elect Foraker and prominent Republicans of Cincinnati to decide upon a line of action with reference to securing the seating of the Republican members-elect of the Senate who have been decided defeated by the decision of the Supreme Court. It is safe to say that the question of their election will be again brought before the court, where, with a Republican majority, a fair deal will be assured.

The legislative tangle promises to be one of considerable interest, if not of real trouble, before it is adjusted at the convening of the Legislature in January.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. T. H. Gentry, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Peoria, who spent the day here, is strongly of the opinion that Dr. Wilson will be confirmed Collector by the United States Senate. He says the doctor is not only competent, but is an ex-Union soldier. The opinion prevails that M. J. Dougherty's appointment to the Postmastership of this place will also be confirmed.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 15.—A vigorous contest has for some time been in progress between Dr. A. M. Miller, who is one of the leading Democrats of this county and State, and Thomas H. Stokes, editor of the Democratic paper here, for appointment as Postmaster of the City of Lincoln. News was received today that Dr. Miller has been appointed. The feeling between the old Bourbons, who backed Miller, and the Young Democracy, who favored Stokes, has been intense, and the appointment of Miller by no means helps the matter. The term of the present Postmaster is about to expire.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—The statement is being made in many newspapers that the Hon. George H. Pendleton and family are very dissatisfied in Berlin, and that Mr. Pendleton will resign as Minister to Germany and return home at an early day. There is not a shadow of foundation for this statement, which had its birth in the brain of some malicious person. The friends here of Minister Pendleton's family know that they are pleased with their foreign residence, and there has been no intimation that Mr. Pendleton will resign.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Dec. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. W. C. Johnston of McPherson County was in the city Sunday, and in a conversation with your correspondent stated that the citizens of that county are very indignant over the recent action of a Justice of the Peace of Lindsborg, in that county. It appears that a man named D. O. Shulds signed an application for the purchase of five bottles of beer to be used on one of his horses as a cure for the heaves. Shulds was arrested, fined $100 and costs, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. The real facts as stated by Mr. Johnston are that the case was simply a "put-up job" by some fanatical Prohibitionist. A few days ago a man was enticed out of his house under a pretense that he was wanted, and the next morning his body was found hanging to a post. This was reported as a case where the man was a bad character and the community wanted to get rid of him, but in reality it was "prohibition vs. anti-prohibition." The man had been selling a little whisky, and had openly defied the Prohibition law. He left a wife and three small children penniless.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman is evidently very anxious to control the entire Government Printing-Office, and is working zealously in that direction. Since March he has secured 145 Maryland appointments in the Government Printing-Office, and now he wants his friend John Cox appointed Public Printer. It is estimated that Gorman has obtained over 300 appointments of various kinds under the new Administration.

WHERE TO BUY.

Where to buy to the best advantage is what all desire to know. Many will purchase table lamps, portable stand lamps, decorated shades and globes, and other gas and oil fixtures. The finest stock of this class of goods is observed at the store of the W. C. Vosburgh Manufacturing Company, 186 Wabash avenue, who always display the latest styles.

Where to buy the purest and most celebrated bread ever made is at all grocery stores in the city and the suburbs; but to obtain the desired article you must be sure and see that the letters D. F. B. are stamped on each loaf of the positively unequaled "*Eureka Bread.*"

Where to buy the finest groceries, the first qualities of this season's canned vegetables, fruits, glass goods, choice green fruits, nut meats, imported beers (in bottles), wines, liquors, etc., is at Stanton & Co.'s, 54 and 56 Madison street.

Where to buy your teas and coffees, not only for the holiday season but the year round, everybody knows is at "*Blackall's.*" Purest goods at lowest prices guaranteed. 172 State street, 39 to 43 State, and 172 West Madison.

Where to buy the numerous articles of furniture best adapted for Christmas presents is at Wirts & Scholle's, 222 Wabash avenue, as they have the most choice stock of latest designs in that line.

Where to buy what everybody especially relishes, choice meats, for Christmas, and to be sure of getting the first quality all through the year, is to order from P. Meehan, 2911 South Park avenue, the only butcher in Chicago who buys and kills his own selected cattle.

Where to buy the justly celebrated Gregory Incandescent Gas Lamps is from G. W. Duffus & Co., sole manufacturers, No. 93 Dearborn street. They fit any burner and are suitable for stores, offices, or residences.

Where to buy your dinner or lunch when shopping is at the "*Central Restaurant,*" Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street, the best in the market, home cooking, lowest prices, cleanliness, and prompt attention.

Where to buy the purest and best butter is at Charles Baltz, No. 73 South Water street, sole agent for W. A. Boies' Blue Pail brand.

Where to buy the best sewing machine ever made is at No. 248 State street, office of Home Sewing Machine Company.

Where to buy furniture the cheapest is at Baldwin & Durham's, No. 280 Wabash.

BECAME INSANE.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 15.—J. O. Weaver, senior member of the Weaver Organ Company of York, Pa., who has been here for some days, suddenly disappeared Saturday. The next day he was found seven miles from the city in a demented condition, laboring under the hallucination that a man was after him with the purpose of assassinating him. He is now confined awaiting the arrival of friends.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR ART STUDY.

Ladies looking for designs for art study will find a grand display of new and beautiful Christmas cards at Gerald Pierce & Co.'s, 122 Dearborn street. Prices much below those of last year.

The Veuve Clicquot Champagne,

Yellow Label, was never better than the Cuvée now in the market. We cannot too highly recommend it to the lovers of the finest product of the champagne district. Charles F. Schmidt & Peters, Sole Agents.

There Is No Question.

There can be no question that T. A. Chapman of Milwaukee has now the most elegant building in both its exterior and interior in the world.

The Illinois Central Railroad will run a first-class tourist excursion to San Francisco and one to the City of Mexico, leaving Chicago Jan. 12, 13, and 14. Fare for the round trip only $113.15, tickets limited to six months. Pullman palace sleepers, with only one change of cars and that at New Orleans. For circulars address Thomas Dorwin, General Northern Passenger Agent, 121 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Ol. A. Pease, late Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Dining-Car Department, has purchased of Mr. Wm. M. Taber the "Chapin & Gore Restaurant and Merchants' Lunch," Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe street, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and former patrons of the house. Mr. Taber leaves to take charge of his Kansas City house.

Get Buck & Rayner's new "Heliotrope Sachet Powder" for your Christmas Perfume Bags.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
William G. Farlin, Saphrona E. Steele	38–33
Nels J. Svenson, Pullman, Christina Nielson	21–29
Frans Carlson, Selma Nielson	29–29
Andrew E. Hohnquist, Augusta Hartell	35–20
John R. Brown, Jessie Trillue, West Springs	23–35
J. D. Owens, Flora Roof, South Bend, Ind	24–18
Claben Turner, Flora Phillip	41–34
J. O. Stainbrook, La Grange, Carrie J. Smith	26–23
Peter Lyon, Mary A. Cauiwell	28–24
Edward Rieck, Lemont, Louise Vogele, same	26–21
Albert Kellermann, Ida Nendahl	30–18
William Halchler, Lydia Spink	25–19
George A. Rudolph, Mollie Dillon	35–24
C. W. Parker, Burns, Kas., F. Granger, Toronto	25–25
John Larsen, Mary Eriksson	28–25
Heavey C. Welford, Katie M. Owen	21–19
William J. Clinton, Bessie A. Woods	28–26
Henrik Gutbrahdson, Gumie Rumudson	31–28
John W. Ives, Aurora, Gertie Webber, same	22–20
Exit Yott, Ida Gelino	22–17
James A. Dorvell, Rosaline Simon	25–18
George Hill, Annie Olson	41–20
Kilian Ziegler, Harry Widmer	29–24
Peter Merty, Lena Breg	28–22
Theodore P. Marrow, Lizzie Corcoran	34–29

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—EVANS—William Johnston and Margaret H. Evans, both of Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1885, by the Rev. H. G. Jackson, pastor Centenary M. E. Church, West Monroe-st.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

CRIBBEN—The remains of the late Miss Mabel Cribben will be interred at Rosehill Cemetery on Wednesday, Dec. 16. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Avenue Station, Oak Park, at 9:15 a. m. Train leaving Wells Street Depot, 8:30 a. m., will stop at Avenue Station. After services special cars will convey friends to the cemetery and return.

ESPIE—Harry Irving Espie, only son of Alexander and Mary Espie, aged 11 years 1 month and 6 days. Funeral Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 a. m., from residence 787 West Twenty-second-st. Friends invited.

LOBERG—At his residence, No. 242 West Twelfth-st., Joseph Wilhelm Loberg, of typhoid-fever, aged 24 years 3 months and 14 days. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, from Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe-sts. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞Yankton (Dak.) and Helena (Mont.) papers please copy.

McDONALD—Dec. 14, 1885, Hugh H. McDonald, aged 53 years 8 months and 8 days. Funeral at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1885, from his late residence, 367 West Jackson-st., by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited.

☞Pittsburg and Allegheny (Pa.) papers please copy.

OWSLEY—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. J. Guy Owsley will be held at the family residence, No. 758 West Adams-st., at 11 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Dr. Ryder officiating.

KELLY—Dec. 14, at his residence, William Kelly, aged 56 years. Funeral at 10 a. m. Wednesday from St. Bartholomew's Church, Englewood, to Oakwoods Cemetery.

RUST—Dec. 13, 1885, William Martin Rust, aged 2 years. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 p. m., from the residence of his mother, 3303 State-st., to Graceland Cemetery.

SILLJA—Dec. 15 at the residence of E. A. Stridiron, 438 Van Buren-st., R. F. Sillja, of heart-disease, aged 64.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL GERMAN YOUNG MEN WILL BE WELcome at the German young men's meeting Friday evening in Farwell Hall, 148 Madison-st., at 7:30.

CLAN GORDON WILL HOLD THEIR first annual meeting Friday evening, Dec. 18, at Hall C, No. 208 La Salle-st.

THE NINTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S REpublican Club will meet at Justice Scully's office this evening at 8 p. m. Important business.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at headquarters, Room 100, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 a. m. All members are urged to be present. HELEN L. HOOD, Secretary.

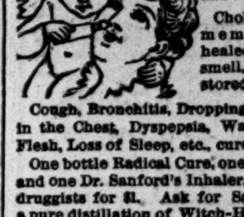
THE HON. JOHN P. ST. JOHN WILL SPEAK on "The Issue of Today" at Clark-st. M. E. Church, Thursday evening, 17th. Tickets, 25 cents.

CATARRH.

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for Every Form of Catarrh, $1.

ASK FOR

Sanford's Radical Cure.



Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache, and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

"KIDNEY PAINS" and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, overworked or worn-out by standing, walking, or the sewing-machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant, and speedy antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c; five for $1.00. Mailed free.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

ECZEMA

Itching, Burning, Cracked, and Bleeding Skin Cured by Cuticura.

It is at this season, when raw winds and chilly blasts wake into activity Eczema and every species of Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Diseases, that the Cuticura Remedies are most successful. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching, removes crusts and scales, and permits rest and sleep. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA CURED.

About two years since I was badly afflicted with a form of Eczema, and ordinary medical treatment signally failed to cure me. I then used your Cuticura Remedies, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured. I think faithfully used they will cure the worst skin diseases known.

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For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly, and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by Cuticura.

MRS. ISAAC PHELPS,
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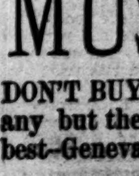

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We desire to inform our customers that during the month of December our entire stock of Standard and Holiday Books will be retailed at a discount from publishers' prices. We will meet the prices on all Books advertised by Dry-Goods and Notion Houses and "Book Stores going out of business." We will give you all the bargains offered by them, and thousands of other good Books at low prices that they do not have. We will offer inducements during the Holidays never before offered in this city.

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Display a large assortment of Books in Fine Bindings, Christmas and Birthday Cards in large variety, English, French, and American Almanacs and Calendars, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, and Diaries, all the latest styles in Fine Stationery, besides all the New Books as soon as issued.

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101 State-st., Chicago.

FURS SEAL GARMENTS TO ORDER. Repairing, Refitting, and Trimming promptly done at Low Prices. CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 STATE STREET.

GLOVES LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty. "PALAIS ROYAL," 141 State-st., Chicago. Price list mailed free.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO CAREFUL BUYERS.

The rush of trade has proved so great in the afternoon that we urgently request all patrons —as far as possible— to make their purchases in the forenoon, when they can take ample time to inspect our stock, and have the best attention of our salespeople.

OUR

GRAND CLEARING SALE

ON ACCOUNT OF

Removal

Has proved the greatest effort of our business career, and nobody should fail to profit by the great reductions in our prices.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

CORNER

Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN

Toys, Fancy Goods, Etc.

CHICKERING. HALLET & DAVIS.

Reliable

PIANOS

In a great variety of

Art Casings.

FOR THE

Holiday Trade.

Call early and secure a good selection.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,

State and Adams-sts.

EMERSON. KIMBALL.

SHAYNE'S FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST. Alaska Seal Garments retailed at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. 141.....State-st.....141

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

BIRDS German Canaries! From the Harte Mountains, expressly imported for Christmas. Kaempfer 127 Clark-st

UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS!

SPIEGEL & CO.

BRASS SCREEN FRAMES, $5; regular price, $7.50.

CHILDREN'S MAHOGANY-FINISH ROCKERS, in Silk Plush or Tapestry, $2; regular price, $4.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS and CHAIRS, $8; regular price, $12 and $15.

"PARIS" EASY CHAIRS at half their value.

"TURKISH" EASY CHAIRS less than regular prices.

POTTERY, BISQUES, BRONZES, &c., &c., at half the cost of importation.

WRITING DESKS, of every description and all woods, at your own prices.

RATTAN CHAIRS and ROCKERS lower than any house in the city.

Every article in stock a suitable

Holiday Present.

Sales will be made regardless of cost or value.

STANDARD THE HIGHEST. PRICES THE LOWEST.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 to 257 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON

JUDSON & CO.

N. W. Cor. State & Washington-sts.,

For substantial Holiday Gifts, as they have very choice and rare goods in their line, which will be offered at prices regardless of cost.

Oriental Embroideries,

Beautiful Assortment just received.

Rocking Chairs,
Gilt Reception Chairs,
Overstuffed Parlor and
Library Chairs.

SOME VERY HANDSOME

MOORISH TABLES, EASELS, FIRE-SCREENS.

ALSO

100 English Down Comforters

To be sold at Half Price.

Office "Chicago Board Fire Insurance Brokers," 193 La Salle Street.

The "Tribune" editorial of 6th inst. and Aurora correspondence of 8th inst. mainly state correctly a THEORY pertaining to the "adjustment of Fire losses," the practical working of which would, however, be failure, for the reason there is no law nor custom compelling claimants and representative adjusters to deal through a third and disinterested individual or organization, and attempted interference would properly be met with the pertinent inquiry "What have you to do with the loss, anyway?" and adjustment would only be delayed.

There is no perfected organization (nor could one be originated) coming nearer, in its workings, to the suggested "bureau," than the "CHICAGO BOARD OF FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS," its membership comprising men that are not the certified, regular Agents of any Company, but individuals that from one to twenty years, have made the "placing" of insurance for their patrons their chief business, and acquired thereby experience and knowledge as to forms of policies, rules, ratings, and conditions, of great value to their customers.

In the Rooms of the Board, at No. 193 La Salle-st., there are kept on file for the daily use and reference of its members, the statements of each company as made to the Auditor of Illinois, latest quotations of stock sales, legal decisions on each word and phrase ever contained in a policy of ANY Company, the current Insurance papers of the day, the latest "forms" and "permits," and information regarding the losses, dividends, and financial condition of ALL companies doing business in this state.

PROPERTY-OWNERS placing their business in the hands of the members of this Board will have the benefit of the services of experienced professional men, capable of providing the preliminary essentials to a satisfactory, harmonious adjustment of loss, chief among which is a properly-drawn CONTRACT between the assured and the company.

By order of Executive Committee.

A. R. EDWARDS, President.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in America. put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Christmas Season Announcement.

We commence Today, and will continue until Christmas Eve,

Our First Grand Annual Sale

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

All Marked at Prices that Invite the Closest Comparison.

OUR AIM

Is to establish an annual sale of these goods, and to more effectually give character to our initial effort, we quote prices without reference to cost. Anticipating this sale for weeks, our preparations have been of a character and on a scale to warrant the belief that it will prove the

Most Interesting Sale of Holiday Goods

EVER ORGANIZED.

Black and Cream Spanish Scarfs and Fichus at 95c and $1.25; worth $2.00 and $3.00.

Chantilly Fichus, $1.50 and $2.00; worth $3.50 and $5.00.

Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, colored bordered, fast colors, 25c; worth 60c.

1,000 doz. Hand Hemstitched and Hand Printed Handkerchiefs at 10c; reduced from 25c.

Genuine Zylonite Comb, Brush, and Mirror Sets, in white, pink and shell, at $1.25.
A Larger Size at $1.50.

Leather Shopping Bags at 95c each.
Positive Bargains for Today in better qualities at $1.50 and $1.75.

A 26-inch Doll, with indestructible head, cloth body, a Beautiful Doll, at 95c each.

Non-residents are particularly invited to avail themselves of the various conveniences placed at their disposal in our establishment.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.
The Last Chance to Buy
Books for Christmas.
This Morning the Greatest Special Sale of
Standard Juvenile and Gift BOOKS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS CITY.
Our Line is Complete. Our Line comprises the Finest Editions, and our prices are Below all Competition.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
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WE OFFER FROM THIS DATE UNTIL CHRISTMAS EVE,
BOOKS
AT LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED.
Eliot's Complete Works, 8 vols., bound in full alligator, only $11.00.
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And All Other Standard Works Equally Low.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
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Carlyle's Complete Works,
11 vols., cloth, $9.00.
Ruskin's (Only Complete Edition),
Containing all Original Wood-Cuts, Colored Plates, and Etchings,
In 12 vols., cloth, only $13.80.
&c., &c., &c.
The Finest Assortment of Art Books,
Bound in Alligator, Full Sealskin, and Calf.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
The Largest Assortment OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS
IN THE CITY.
HAND-PAINTED CARDS of Satin and Silk; PLUSH CARDS and SACHETS; NOVELTIES and SOUVENIRS, nowhere else to be found, and at MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES.

In short, the Fullest Line of Holiday Goods, under the heading BOOKS, can be found at the well-known Book Dep't of

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO., - - - - - State and Washington-sts.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Dec. 16th, 1885,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
We Sell at Auction
3,000 Cases
Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,

Well assorted and seasonable, adapted to present wants, and are consigned by parties who are anxious to have them sold as soon as possible, as they are winding up their business for the year and want the money. Don't miss this chance for bargains.

ALSO, SAME DAY,
500 Cases Men's Arctics,
300 Cases Women's Arctics,
300 Cases Misses' Arctics,
200 Cases Child's Arctics.
Sandals, Clogs, Alaskas, Croquets, and Rubber Boots,
Wool and Felt Boots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.

Thursday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. m.

1 Car W. G., 1 Car C. C., 1 Car Rockingham,

Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets.

We will also sell the balance of our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, etc., at a Great Sacrifice.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

CLOTHING,

Thursday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. m.

OVERCOATS A SPECIALTY.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresser in silk, woolen, mixed goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing trimmings. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 160 S. Clark and 355 W. Madison Streets, Chicago.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS AT AUCTION.

Commencing This Morning at 11 O'Clock, Afternoon at 2:30, and Evening at 7:30.

The most elegant and extensive line of these choice goods ever offered in this city in

RUGS, CAPRETS, PORTIERES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc., Etc.,

THE WHOLE COLLECTION AT

ART GALLERY, 215 WABASH-AV.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

9:30 THIS MORNING,
Our Regular Clearing Sale

FURNITURE

CARPETS,

AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Holiday Goods,

And General Merchandise, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Afternoon at 2—Night at 8.
Mirth and Laughter Reign Supreme.
CHAS. A. GARDNER IN
KARL, THE PEDDLER.
Christmas Week—Ada Grey in EAST LYNNE.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
JOHN J. COLLINS' N. Y. CO. IN
"THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS."
NEWTON BEERS, as ..... Jargo, the Strangler.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,

Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Tomorrow Night AND Saturday Matinee,
Last appearances of Mme.
EMMA NEVADA,
The Favorite American Prima Donna, assisted by
M. EDMOND VERGNET, Tenor,
SIGNOR CARLO BUTI, Baritone,
SIGNOR LUIGI CASATI, Violinist,
M. GUSTAVE LEWITA, Pianist,
SIGNOR PAOLA GIORZA.....Musical Director
Reserved Seats, 50c, $1, $1.50, and $2. NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 14, and all week.
THE LIVING FOUR-LEGGED GIRL!
A Profusion of Other Curios.
KEATING & BARRON'S METEORS.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 14, and all week.
The Guyascutis, or What Is It?
MANY OTHER MARVELS.
RAMIEZ TROUBADOURS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN.....Lessee and Manager
THERE IS A
RAG BABY
At the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, who is kicking up more EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO than the Mayoralty contest.
It can be seen and laughed at at the MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, And Every Evening This Week.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
The Sterling Artists, Miss ANNIE FIRMIN and Mr. JOHN JACK.
This afternoon, 2:30.
THE NEW MAGDALEN.
This Evening at 8.
EAST LYNNE.
Popular Prices—25c, 35c, 50c.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
Farewell Receptions of Miss Fannie Mills, Lady with Largest Feet in the World. Rose Leslie, Lobster Boy, Naomi. Hourly Performances.
10 CENTS—To All, including a Seat—10 CENTS.
Opera Chairs in centre extra.
Coming—Rose de Alma, Elastic Hair Lady.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, the Sprightly Soubrette, LIZZIE EVANS, in her New Comedy,
FLORETTE.
In preparation, "Culprit Fay" and "Fogg's Ferry." Popular prices, 50, 35, 25, and 15 cents.
Next week—"Alone in London."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.....J. M. HILL
Matinee at 2. Second Week of Evening at 8.
Chas. L. Andrews' glorious Dramatic Pageant,
MICHAEL STROGOFF.
A Grand National Ballet, introducing Three Star Premieres—Mlle. Carlotta Brianza, Mlle. Eugenie Cappellini, Mlle Elisa Carullo. The Burlesque Mikado Ballet—30 Little Maids from School.
Sunday, Dec. 20—Alfa Norman English Opera Co. in THE ENCHANTRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Of good form and appearance wanted for chorus of ENCHANTRESS.
Apply to Max Freeman, stage door Columbia Theatre, after 11 a. m. Thursday and Friday, Dec. 17 and 18. Reserved seats sale begins Thursday, Dec. 17.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
THE ONLY MATINEE of "BILLEE TAYLOR," MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
The Beautiful Young American Prima Donna,
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
Supported by her own COMIC OPERA COMPANY, in Edward Solomon's Nautical Comic Opera,
BILLEE TAYLOR,
Edward Solomon, the composer, Musical Director. Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, Solomon's Comic Opera, "POLLY." Sunday, Dec. 20—AIMEE in English Comedy.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Matinee and night, 27th and 28th performances by
J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA CO.
of Gilbert & Sullivan's Japanese Comic Opera,
THE MIKADO.
Nightly greeted by large and appreciative audiences.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.
Next week—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, elaborate production of "NO THOROUGHFARE."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
MISS KATE CASTLETON
And her superb company of comedians, illustrating the funniest of them all,
CRAZY PATCH.
The laughing sensation, every evening during the week. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Sunday, Dec. 20—Harrison and Gourlay in "Out of the Frying-Pan Into the Fire."

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
This week, reappearance of JOHN McWADE, the peerless ballad-singer, and CHARLEY SEAMON, end man and comedian. Come prepared to laugh. Ladies' and Children's Matinee this Wednesday afternoon—25 and 50c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand "Alone in London" Matinee Today at 2.
Alone in London—Cora S. Tanner,
Supported by Col. Wm. S. Sinn's Brooklyn Park Theatre Co.
Christmas Week—Oliver Doud Byron in "Inside Track."

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Tonight at 8, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, of Lawrence Marston's Romantic Drama, A WIFE'S HONOR, with LAWRENCE MARSTON and LILLIAN DUNSTAN, and a Powerful Company.
Holiday week, com. Dec. 26—The Dalys in Vacation.

A MIDAS WHO IS NO MORE.

Vanderbilt's Wealth Obtained by Getting the Better of Other Stock-Gambling People.

An Interesting Estimate of the Space the Dead Plutocrat's Millions Would Occupy.

A Man for Whom No One Mourns Save Those of His Own Household.

New York Sun: Never was such a last testament known of mortal as that printed in the *Sun* yesterday. Kings have died with full treasuries, Emperors have fled their realms with bursting coffers, great financiers have played with millions, bankers have reaped and sowed and reaped again, great houses with vast acres have grown, and grown, and still exist; but never before was such a spectacle presented of a plain, ordinary man dispensing, of his own free will, in bulk and magnitude that the mind wholly fails to apprehend, tangible millions upon millions of palpable money. It is simply grotesque.

The numerical significance of a million is incomprehensible; it can only be measured relatively and by illustration, and when it comes to dealing with hundreds of millions the understanding is overwhelmed and helpless. Mr. Vanderbilt gave them right and left as if they were ripe apples.

And it came out of Wall street. How many dollars of that immeasurable volume of riches were made in the channels of legitimate commerce, in manufactures, in the fruition of toil, the accretion of improved realty, or in any strictly normal fashion whatever? It is the most extraordinary consideration connected with it that it was mostly acquired by that form of modern industry which consists of simply *in getting the better of somebody.* It is commonly classified as gambling, and is gambling so far as the majority of its practitioners are concerned. But for the paternal Vanderbilt and his late son it was something very different. It was the same art as that of the sublimated peddler who flew his pigeons from Waterloo to London and founded the greatest banking house in the world—the art that controls speculation and is never subject to its vicissitudes. To buy a thing at less than its value and to sell it at what it is not worth defines the principle that is involved. It is what all who speculate seek to do. It is what the Vanderbilts could do and did. Dumas gave Monte Cristo only a beggarly pittance compared with what Vanderbilt left to each of eight children. And it came out of Wall street in a few years.

So extraordinary an example cannot be without effect. The conviction must be to many unavoidable that if other hands could wrest such prizes from the whirlpool of demoralization their chances are as good as any. For such, it is gambling, pure and simple; and they are impervious to the lesson that is taught by the career of men like Vanderbilt, which shows that sooner or later the spoils must fall to the man behind the table, the man who instead of taking the chances controls them. It was Mr. Gould who said, "I never speculate." Neither did the Commodore, and neither did his son. They left it to the public to do that.

HOW VANDERBILT'S FORTUNE WOULD LOOK CONVERTED INTO SILVER DOLLARS OR ONE-DOLLAR BILLS.

New York *Times:* Mr. Vanderbilt died worth $200,000,000 (now said to be nearer three than two hundred). If we say that he was worth $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune? Most people do not. To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it be reckoned in hundreds of millions or in vigintillions. The human mind cannot grasp these great sums or clearly appreciate the difference between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000. Let us try and describe Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of linear, square, and cubic measurement and of weight. Everybody understands these terms, and they make a definit impression on men's minds. If this sum of $200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:

Put lengthwise dollar after dollar it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up dollar on dollar it would reach a hight of 355 miles.

Laid flat on the ground the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.

To transport it would require 358 cars, carrying twenty tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight-cars), and making a train just about two and a half miles long.

On ordinary grades it would require twelve locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves fifteen or twenty locomotives would be needed.

In $1 bills this $200,000,000 fortune would assume such shapes as this:

The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Piled up one on another close as leaves in a new book they would reach a hight of twelve miles.

Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.

A safe-deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be twenty-three feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and twenty feet high.

NOBODY MOURNS FOR VANDERBILT NOW—THE LOSS NOT THE WORLD'S, BUT THE DEAD MAN'S ALONE.

Perhaps there is too much truth in the following to admit of much controversy. It is from the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

The weight of his millions was thrown on the side of monopolistic and oppressive combinations, and was one of the most powerful influences in widening the gulf between capital and labor. After inheriting vast wealth, with which any man might be content, he developed considerable business ability in piling up additions to that vast sum. Instead of using his income, which was far greater than he could spend on his own needs, to aid and benefit his less fortunate neighbor, he conducted his business career as an eminent illustration of the principle of "every man for himself."

The philosophy of hard cash is full of axioms. Gold in monster heaps commands respect, buys veneered fidelity, and has its will, so far as the surface shows, but it masters the intelligence only, not the sympathies. When a statesman of power, a writer of skill, a composer of talent is stricken unto death, the community, the nation—the world perhaps—mourns in rigid truth. A great intellect has ceased to be; a tremendous power for good or for progress has been diverted; the loss is to those who survive. When a man famous only as the temporary trustee of immense wealth dies there is no gloom beyond the narrow circle of his family and, possibly, those whom he calls his friends. The world has lost nothing except a figure to compare by—an excuse for penurious, grasping "shrewdness." The loss is the dead man's alone—for has he not been compelled to unclinch his clutch upon the gold that he may have sold his soul for; that he may have blighted a thousand lives to obtain; that represents him, and all he is and can be? A man owns nothing but his name and reputation. If he clothes the one with honor and expands the other into fame he has possessions which even death cannot wrest from him. The rich man's gold is held only in trust for his successor—his fame is apportioned and bequeathed in that sealed document that is not opened until the funeral pageant is over, lest even those whom decency compels to crape and melancholy may be disappointed and hateful "mourners" o'er the body that was so quickly reduced from princeliness to beggary. . . . It seems probable that some gushing worshiper of the golden calf may object that Mr. Vanderbilt dispensed in the way of charity vast sums of money. . . . If, however, it be remember that this wrecker of railroads, manipulator of stocks, and defier of both law and public opinion died worth $175,000,000, and that his known charities aggregate less than a single million, now contemptible do his benevolences appear when contrasted with the mite contributed by the widow who gave that which she had. . . . Perhaps the last will of this embodiment of money-getting avarice will attempt to in some degree atone for the niggardliness (for such it must in truth be termed) which characterized his life.

No man can be decently charitable and die worth $200,000,000.

THE GOOD OLD NAME OF SMITH.

The Lynchburg *Virginia* defends the name of Smith stoutly. It says:

"Virginia was founded by a Smith. Two of her Governors have been Smiths, and one of them was Governor twice.

"One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a Smith.

"There have been nine Smiths in the Senate of the United States.

"A Smith was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States.

"A Smith was the first Attorney-General of the United States, then Secretary of the Navy, and afterward Secretary of State.

"Eight of the Confederate Generals were Smiths.

"Smith is one of the most illustrious names in England; and Scotland furnished Adam Smith, the great political economist. So there is no discount on the Smiths."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE GREAT WAR PRESIDENT—HIS REMARKABLE KEENNESS AT REPARTEE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Numerous reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln have been published; but here is one which I think has never appeared in print. It illustrates the great War President's remarkable keenness at repartee.

The first time I ever saw Abraham Lincoln I also saw Stephen A. Douglas—both during the same day—and heard them speak in public. It was in the fall of 1854 or 1855, I am not quite certain which. The Illinois State Fair was being held at Springfield, and the town was filled with visitors from various portions of the State. Lincoln and Douglas were there, and the respective friends of the two orators arranged to have a speech from each of them in the Representative Hall of the old State-House. It was before the anti-slavery element in the Whig and Democratic parties had crystallized into the Republican party, and Lincoln was still a stanch Whig of the Henry Clay school. But the country was greatly excited over the slavery question, in consequence of the repeal by Congress of the Missouri Compromise, by which action it became possible for slavery to be established in the then Territories of Kansas and Nebraska whenever they should adopt State Constitutions and be admitted into the Union. Douglas was the chief champion of the repeal, and on this he based his pet theory of "Popular Sovereignty." He was ready and anxious to defend his theory on the stump whenever occasion offered. And he did it with great earnestness and consummate skill. But in the Whig party of the North there was a powerful anti-slavery element, which, though not committed to abolitionism, viewed with alarm the steady encroachments of the slave power and would under no conditions acquiesce in the introduction of the accursed institution of human slavery into territory which was supposed to be forever dedicated to freedom. The men who composed this element had no intention of interfering with the institution where it then existed, but they wished it kept within those limits, and they hoped at no distant day to see it placed where, as Mr. Lincoln afterwards expressed it, "the public mind would rest in the belief that it was in course of ultimate extinction." In the front rank of anti-slavery Whigs stood Abraham Lincoln; and he had cogent reasons for his anti-slavery principles which he was neither ashamed nor afraid to promulgate.

On the occasion referred to Mr. Douglas addressed an immense mass-meeting in the forenoon, Mr. Lincoln being in the audience listening carefully "and taking notes." Douglas spoke eloquently and fervently, laying a foundation of error and building thereupon a superstructure of sophistry well calculated to deceive superficial minds. He was listened to respectfully by Whigs and wildly applauded by Democrats. In the course of his speech he asserted that "the Whigs were all dead."

In the afternoon, by appointment, Lincoln replied to the "Little Giant," speaking in the same hall. The audience completely filled every portion of the room, there being quite a sprinkling of Democrats present. For some time before beginning to speak Lincoln sat on the platform with only his homely face visible to the audience above the high desk before him. On being introduced he arose from his chair and proceeded to straighten himself up. For a few seconds I wondered when and where his head would cease its ascent; but at last it did stop, and "Honest Old Abe" stood before us. After the applause which greeted him had measurably subsided the speaker said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: My friend, Mr. Douglas, made the startling announcement today that the Whigs were all dead. If this be so, fellow-citizens, you will now experience the novelty of hearing a speech from a dead man; and I suppose you might properly say, in the language of the old hymn:

'Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound!'"

This unexpected sally of wit set the audience fairly wild with delight, and at once brought them into full sympathy with the speaker. As soon as the prolonged laughter and cheers would permit him to be again heard Lincoln proceeded to discuss the merits of the entire speech made by Douglas. He analyzed the arguments and tore open the sophistries of his opponent in a masterly manner, showing by incontrovertible facts how dangerous to human liberty were the teachings of Douglas and his coadjutors. For incisive logic, solid facts, sparkling wit, and thrilling eloquence Lincoln's speech greatly excelled anything I had ever heard from the stump. It stamped him as a statesman of commanding ability, and more than one person who listened to it was heard to say: "Old Abe will yet be President of the United States." RALPH E. HOYT.

CHICAGO GRAIN INSPECTION.

A COMPLAINT THAT IT IS NOT JUST AND THAT THE TRADE HERE IS SERIOUSLY INJURED THEREBY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see your corn receipts are declining while those of St. Louis, Baltimore, and Peoria are increasing. I am a traveling grain solicitor for a Chicago firm. I find the entire grain trade opposed to doing business with Chicago and seeking other markets. St. Louis' receipts are double—some days three times—those of Chicago. Two-thirds of St. Louis' receipts come from territory which should belong to Chicago. When I approach dealers for shipments to Chicago they say no; they have been robbed, cheated, swindled by your infamous grain inspection, and will sell and ship to other markets at one cent less in price to get an honest inspection. This is poor consolation for a grain man, yet I must admit many of the complaints are true, and it is having a fearful effect on Chicago's corn trade. If something is not done soon to check the outrageous speculative inspection now carried on the entire trade will go to other markets. There is a free movement of corn. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Peoria, St. Louis, and Burlington are getting 90 per cent of the shipments. The soreheads say they are compelled to find other markets for grain-shippers, as they cannot allow their tonnage to decrease simply to satisfy the grain speculators of the Chicago Board of Trade. I have personal knowledge when several shippers have shipped a car of corn to each of four different markets. Each car would grade in any market except Chicago; there it would miss. You cannot make people believe Chicago inspection is honest when trials of this kind occur.

The quality of the corn in Western Iowa, Northwestern Missouri, and Central Nebraska is so choice that Burlington, Baltimore, and St. Louis track-buyers buy and waive the inspection. Look at Chicago inspection Friday—twenty cars No. 2 out of eighty-five. Look at St. Louis—seventy-eight cars No. 2 out of 135. Baltimore—eighty out of 120. How long is this discrimination going to continue? Why don't the receivers take action? St. Louis grain-men tell the trade it is a combination between the Chicago inspectors and grain-receivers to buy this corn five cents less than its value. THE TRIBUNE has been a warm friend to every commercial interest that promotes the growth and commerce of Chicago. I trust you will take up this matter and break the necks of the conspirators who are trying to kill the grain-receiving trade of your city. This same program was started four years ago—that was the first to drive the trade direct to New York. If your inspectors are interested in building up the grain trade of other cities they are doing it in good style. JUSTICE.

[It is a great pity that we cannot have 90 per cent of our receipts of corn passed into the speculative grade, and at the same time sustain the price of No. 2 at six cents above that of No. 3. But somehow or other it cannot be done. The trade is perverse enough to widen the difference when the upper grade is scarce, and narrow it when that grows plenty—as was the case during a large part of last summer, the difference being barely more than one-half cent for weeks together. This remark is not intended to approve or condemn the standard of inspection in this city. There are people here who claim it might be changed with advantage; but it is hopeless to expect that corn which is now selling at 33 cents, and is called No. 3, would sell at 39 cents if it were simply called No. 2 while remaining the same quality as before.]

HEAVY SNOW-FALL IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 15.—The cold weather of the last few days began to moderate Sunday, and in many localities in the State it has been snowing since. Some railway trains are delayed from three to ten hours. In the Elk Mountains, in the Gunnison country, snow is reported to be from four to six feet deep, the mercury constantly standing below zero, and at Silverton in the San Juan country the snow is two feet deep, and the thermometer there yesterday indicated 31° below zero.

It is important to check a cough at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will do so. 25 cents.

A YANKEE MYSTERY.

Why Did Deacon Moen Give "Doc" Wilson Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars?

A Lawsuit Between Them, in the Trial of Which the Secret Remained Undisclosed.

Some Points of a Case Which Has for a Long Time Perplexed the People of New England.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13.—[New York *Times.*]—New England curiosity has been whetted to the keenest edge by years of the most thoughtful consideration of the affairs of "Doc" Wilson and Deacon Moen—the former an untutored healer of horses, late of Uxbridge, Mass.; the latter a wealthy and respected resident of this city. For years the Deacon emptied into the doctor's garners bushels of gold and silver coin and greenbacks. Suddenly the flow of this liberal stream was checked. As suddenly it was found that a leakage in the doctor's bins had left him but little better off than the traditional church-mouse. Then came the doctor's last grand effort to recoup—his suit for $100,000 (in round numbers) damages for breach of contract against the Deacon, its trial before a picked jury in a Federal court in Boston, and its conclusion with a verdict of disagreement. And nothing in all the three days' examinations and cross-examinations of laymen and lawyers to show why the Deacon had showered his riches with such a prodigal hand upon the horse-doctor, and what was the great secret which the latter has kept so closely from the world—a $350,000 secret as it were, for that is about the sum which Wilson has received from the Worcester manufacturer in a period of about seven years.

Of theories accounting for the payment of those thosands of dollars by Moen to Wilson there are no end. They embrace all sorts of transactions, from dealings in barbed-wire fence patents down to the mishaps of a thoughtless maiden and a too impetuous son. But the longer the cloud is unlifted the more distinct is becoming the impression that to the latter, and not to the former, may be attributed the causes for so long and so complete an exclusion of the public eye from the private affairs of the good Deacon's household.

WILSON AS A PRINCE.

Three yeary ago in August, Uxbridge, a little village midway between Worcester and Providence, with its whirring wheels and its many gossiping tongues, was exceedingly busy. Levi Wilson, a local conundrum whom everybody had given up, had had additional notoriety thrust upon him by three suits, each for the staggering sum of $50,000. He had been beguiled across the border and clapped into a Rhode Island dungeon at the instance of a seemingly angry father and his daughter. Mr. Engley had sued the doctor for the seduction of his daughter; and the daughter, who had lived with the conundrum some years and borne him two children, had instituted proceedings for breach of promise. An Uxbridge maiden with damaged affections was the third plaintiff, and she, too, was suing for the loss of connubial bliss. The people of Uxbridge knew that Wilson had been receiving from the President of the Washburn & Moen Barbed-Wire Company large sums of money from time to time. They knew that the village bank, the Blackstone National, had cashed for him checks of Mr. Moen aggregating more than $200,000. Everybody knew that Wilson had no means of support outside these irregular contributions by the manufacturer; that he had no business tact, and nothing of worldly experience or wisdom that would commend his services to the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country. Here was a man not yet 30, who seven years before had worked at a loom in a neighboring hamlet, who was without education and of easy morals, who had suddenly disappeared, to the mortification of sundry small creditors, and within two years thereafter had returned as mysteriously as he went, jingling gold in his pockets and carrying loose in his clothing diamonds valued at $1,000 and $2,000. He had hunted up his creditors and paid his debts. He bought him horses, houses, and lands. He took $50,000 worth of stock in a Fisherville mill, and sold it at a sacrifice. He built him a hotel in Uxbridge Village, which, with its furniture and its livery, could not have cost less than $75,000. He constructed a dozen small cottages, and negotiated for the starting of a large manufacturing industry in the heart of the village. He bought a pair of coal-black horses with sweeping tails—the finest animals the natives of Uxbridge had ever seen. What seized the fancy of this peculiar man he possessed himself of, no matter how extraordinary its price. The mine from which he drew seemed inexhaustible. A visit to Worcester, a few moments' conversation with Mr. Moen on the stairway in the Worcester Railroad station, and his supply of funds was invariably replenished. Altogether Wilson is credited with having expended in Uxbridge during the period of these marvelous events not less than $450,000. His Uxbridge possessions were valued at $100,000 at the time of his arrest in 1882. The constabulary of the Commonwealth commenced to cudgel its brains for a crime to which Wilson's movements would furnish some clew, but in vain. Mr. Moen was an uncomplaining contributor, and Mr. Wilson an uncommunicative prodigal who spared no thought for the future, but kept right on spending his patron's funds. That Mr. Moen was a willing party to their financial transactions was made known to the officers of the Blackstone Bank, who had some doubts and accordingly telegraphed to Worcester. This was Mr. Moen's reply: "Cash any checks in my name presented by Levi Wilson." The $3,000 check was cashed, and so were all others which Wilson handed in at the bank window after that.

Wilson lived on in apparent enjoyment of the ungratified curiosity of his neighbors. He treated them occasionally to something new, as if to torment their thirst for further and more satisfactory information. He enlivened their trips on the trains to Worcester and Providence by exhibitions of his wealth. From one pocket he would produce a piece of newspaper carelessly wrapped about half a dozen lustrous stones that would make a Tiffany's eyes water. From another pocket he would pull a roll of greenbacks of the denomination of $50, $100, and $500, and generally with a $1,000 bill ostentatiously inclosing the whole stack. If this was not torture enough he would display checks of Mr. Moen for sums ranging from $500 to $5,000. Mr. Moen in all these years never called upon him—never exhibited the slightest manifestation of interest in the moral, financial, or spiritual welfare of his protégé. He kept his business affairs with him apart from the affairs of the big barbed-wire mills. His partner, Mr. Washburn, frankly replied to the question of the *Times* reporter: "Mr. Wilson is paid no royalty by our firm. I don't know what the relations are between him and my partner, Mr. Moen."

BACK TO POVERTY AGAIN.

Uxbridge's conundrum has disappeared. The complications of the three suits compelled him to raise the means of a settlement, and his property was sold at a sacrifice. Everthing that was Wilson's has passed into the hands of new owners.

The Providence Directory gives Mr. Wilson the business of dealing in patents. His business is nominal. He has some sort of a patent pertaining to spinning machinery, which, up to date, he has been laboring unsuccessfully to introduce.

With the distinct understanding that what Mr. Wilson cared to say should be given in the form of a statement, the following was prepared at his dictation: "In regard to my suit, I desire to say that it is a business matter entirely, involving a question of contract. Nobody can say that I have ever claimed that there was ever any mystery about that or anything else. If I would settle the three suits of $50,000 each Mr. Moen agreed to pay me $100,000 and my expenses, and I settled them for $16,000. He paid me $20,000. He now owes me $96,000. I kept my part of the contract. He failed to keep his. He didn't want my name coupled with his, I suppose, as probably it would have been had the three cases gone to trial and I been required to tell where I got my money from. I shall take a course in this prosecution that is lawful, gentlemanly, and just, and one that will, I believe, succeed when next my case is tried. If there is any mystery in this business Mr. Moen would know about it. Mr. Moen has claimed the mystery, not I. Yes, I have no hesitation in saying that I have lost all the money I ever had and that I am a poor man today. I've been threatened that it wasn't safe for me to walk the streets. I've been threatened very hard. I don't think it is for their interest to have anything happen to me while this suit is being settled. Altogether I must have given Moen between $700,000 and $800,000 worth of my notes. He always said he should burn them up as soon as he had pacified Maria [Mrs. Moen]. I don't pretend to say why he wanted to pacify Maria, or what understanding there was between them. That was his way of doing business. You must ask him why. Mind you, I've never said that there was any sympathy between us."

FACTS DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED.

Of course it was supposed that the trial of this suit would develop the reasons for the remarkable relations that so long existed between the Deacon and the doctor. It did nothing of the sort.

What the trial did develop among other things was, that Messrs. Moen and Wilson were utterly at variance in their testimony concerning the details of the alleged $100,000 contract. The ingenuity which would connect Mr. Moen in some way with the Engleys or with the third plaintiff against Wilson is frustrated by the fact, early brought out, that Mr. Moen never had any acquaintance with them, and the further fact that they had to be pointed out to him in the court-room. Upon the cross-examination Mr. Moen admitted that he was annoyed by the newspaper-talk, and that he considered it disadvantageous to have his name coupled with Wilson's. He wanted to make an end of it and he therefore let him have the $20,000, though there was no agreement about it. "I wanted to have nothing more to do with him, and he promised not to see me again."

Mr. West, Wilson's lawyer, asked him how much money he had probably received from Mr. Moen altogether, to which he replied, "between $300,000 and $400,000, in all about $350,000."

To Mr. King's inquiries he replied: "I could not tell Mr. Moen's feelings in giving me that amount of money. The first time he gave me money he sent for me. I could not say whether I was an utter stranger to him. I should not think so. I don't remember when I first met Mr. Moen." This was the nearest approach to the mystery that either side ventured upon.

A letter upon which Mr. Moen's lawyers laid considerable stress, though it is difficult to understand just why, considering the friendly relations and the heavy financial transactions of a later period, was as follows:

PASWAG, Feb. 3, 1876.—*Mr. Moen:* I write to ask you why in —— you hain't sent that money I asked of you. You had better, or, if you do not, it shall cost you dear. Your property will not be safe, and you will need to take care of yourself or I will have revenge. I will hire my brother to swear to anything I say, and if that isn't enough I will get other brothers to swear to anything. DR. WILSON.

This letter Wilson denies all knowledge of, and he produces a witness to show that he could not write his own name in 1876.

Upon one point the lawyers on both sides are agreed, and that is, that there shall be another trial. At his office in this city last week Mr. King said: "You can say that we shall never settle the case, that we wouldn't settle it if it was only five cents that we had to pay. Mr. Levi Wilson has got from Mr. Moen the last penny he will ever get."

"Is there any possibility or probability that the secret existing between them will come out on the next trial?"

"We have no reason for bringing it out, nor have we any concern whether it comes out or not," was the reply. "The other side had the opportunity of bringing it out if they chose, but they evidently realized that it would put an end to their case immediately."

In his office in Court street, Boston, sat Mr. P. O'Loughlin, the lawyer who conducted one end of Wilson's case. "Do you believe," he was asked, "that the secret that exists between the two will be brought out, as there are intimations that it will be, on the next trial?"

"Our client was in their hands on the cross-examination at the last trial. They could have brought it out, probably, if they had wanted to, they didn't, however."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The fourth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States met this morning. The association consists of five delegates from the militia of each State. Eighteen States were represented at the meeting. The President, George W. Wingate of New York, called the meeting to order, and in his opening address said the objects of the association had been thwarted in the past by the objections that it was the intention to deprive the States of their authority over the militia, and then, on the other hand, that it was desired to take money out of the Treasury of the General Government for purely State organizations without permitting proper supervision by the War Department. But the greatest obstacle they had to encounter was the apathy among the people, the militia, and in Congress in regard to the entire question which the association had at heart. He thought now the situation was more favorable and the bills before Congress would receive favorable consideration.

Gen. Taylor of Colorado was elected Recording Secretary in place of Gen. Alexander of Des Moines, Ia., who was unable to attend. Col. Charles E. Bridge of New York was the Corresponding Secretary.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 15.—The Michigan State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Representative Hall, Lansing, Dec. 28 to 30.

Round-trip tickets are offered members of the association for one and a third fares on all the railroads. To secure this reduction, however, members must procure the railroad ticket agents' association certificates. These can be procured on application to H. R. Pattengill, Lansing, or the Secretary, Wesley Sears, Flint. These certificates must be presented to ticket-agents at the home-offices for their signatures when the ticket to Lansing is bought. These certificates, signed by the officers of the Teachers' Association, when presented at the Lansing ticket-offices, will entitle the holder to return tickets at one-third fare.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Central Illinois Grain-Dealers' Association met in this city today. Nearly 200 prominent grain-dealers from different parts of the State were in attendance. President Marston announced upon the opening of the session that the meetings would be of a private nature, which, of course, precluded the attendance of other visitors. Among the subjects discussed today were the following: "The Best Manner of Preventing Unnecessary Competition Among Grain-Dealers," "The Best Plan for the Organization of Local Auxiliary Societies," "Legislation on Responsibility of Grain-Dealers to Landlords for the Grain Bought of Tenants," "The Advisability of a System of Mutual Insurance," and general discussion on how to make the organization accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. The association has enrolled most of the grain-dealers in the central portion of the State, and now numbers over 500 members. The session will last until tomorrow.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The State Association of Merino Sheep-Breeders commenced a two-days' session in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol this morning. They had a large and enthusiastic meeting.

RED WING, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Minnesota Cheese, Butter, and Dairy-Stock Convention opened here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by President C. E. Marvin. The afternoon was spent in appointing committees, registering members, etc. At 7 o'clock this evening the address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. B. B. Herbert of this city. After some music the response and annual address was delivered by President C. E. Marvin of Rochester, which was as attentively listened to as that of Mr. Herbert. Both were heartily applauded. The session adjourned after these speeches. The regular business of the convention begins tomorrow. There will be various addresses on the different topics pertaining to dairying. The convention will not adjourn until Tuesday noon. Most of Minnesota's prominent dairymen are present and the session promises to be one of the most interesting in the annals of the association. All sessions are well attended by people from this city and from the surrounding country. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and Gov. L. F. Hubbard are expected to be present during a portion of the session.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Iowa State Butter & Cheese Association met in the opera-house here today with full numbers. The afternoon session was taken up with reports and reading of correspondence and the submission of a law to be proposed in the Iowa Legislature for the suppression of fraudulent dairy products. The bill provides heavy penalties, with imprisonment for the second offense. The bill has the unanimous support of the convention and many legislative members who are present. Col. Littler, Secretary, made an interesting report on the question, and his suggestions were adopted as to future action. In the evening there was a large attendance, and addresses were made by Mayor Rice, President Smith of the State Agricultural Society, with responses by Henry Wallace of the Iowa *Homestead* and the annual address of President A. D. Sherman. The interest in the war on parties dealing in fraudulent foods never was greater or more determined than now.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The third annual convention of the National Veterinary Medical Association met here today, and will remain in session three days.

THE NORTHWEST.

Electric Light Companies Fight—Alleged Cruel Punishment by a School-Marm.

Sudden and Peculiar Death—Fatally Burned by the Explosion of a Lamp.

A Bridge-Builder's Fatal Fall—A Museum Mesmerist Uses Harsh Language—Other Items.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. J. Boon and Mrs. Euphius Barnett were married this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Huffer, daughter of the bride, in this city. Mr. Boon is 61 years old, is considered wealthy, and for thirty years has been prominent and honored here as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride is 60 years of age, and highly respected. The marriage was a great surprise to the friends of both parties, but it is admitted to have been a very sensible movement, since neither had a home they could call their own.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 14.—Three electric-light companies are now striving for supremacy here. Two of these have been granted franchises by the City Council, and are now putting in their plants. The third has been given permission to erect a tower. The first two also propose to light a certain proportion of the streets as an experiment. In the business houses the two lights have been put in on trial. It looks as though this city would suffer from a superfluity of electric light.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The First Congregational Church of this city has secured as pastor the Rev. H. M. Abbot, who resigned a $2,000 salary at Oshkosh, Wis., to accept a $1,500 salary in this city.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Sheriff McGonigle of Cheyenne, Wyo., reached this city today having in charge seven Territorial convicts for the Joliet Prison and six insane persons for the Jacksonville Asylum. The gang of convicts were as hard a looking lot of criminals as ever appeared upon the streets of Joliet. Gus Schnakenberg, one of the gang, is a clever rascal. He was recently captured in New York, but before the Cheyenne officers could get out papers for him he played the insanity dodge on the New York officers and was put in an insane asylum on Ward's Island, from which place he soon escaped, only to be captured again, and was then turned over to the authorities at Cheyenne.

CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—Lewis Gash and Dick Rue, two 10-year-old school-boys, got into an altercation yesterday noon after the dismissal of school. Young Gash pulled a knife from his pocket and inflicted several ugly wounds on Rue's head. When the affray ended Rue was helpless, and had to be taken home in a vehicle.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Dec. 15.—Miss Minnie Rutledge, a young school-teacher of this city, has just been indicted by the grand jury of the neighboring county of Christian, charged with punishing one of her unruly pupils in an extremely cruel manner. It is alleged that she compelled a boy to remove his coat, and then took a rawhide and administered fifty or sixty lashes, drawing the blood every time.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The event of the day here has been the marriage of Miss Ella V. McCosh, daughter of Capt. F. H. McCosh, a former well-known Mississippi steamboatman, to Mr. Benjamin Rutherford Fetchner of St. Louis, the Rev. J. M. Green of the First Presbyterian Church of Centralia officiating.

INDIANA—FATALLY BURNED BY A BURSTING KEROSENE LAMP—KICKED BY A HORSE.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Herrick, wife of Joseph Herrick of this city, last night was adjusting a lighted hanging lamp, when it came loose and fell, throwing kerosene over her clothing, which immediately ignited, and the surface of her body was burned to a crisp. She died. Two of her children who made efforts to extinguish the flames were also badly burned.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Next Saturday W. H. H. Burroughs of the recently suspended Walkerton *Leader* will commence the publication of the La Porte *Daily Bee.*

Frank McCollum of this city was fatally injured yesterday by being kicked by a horse.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—George D. Taylor, agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road at Andrews, east of this city, was arrested today charged with embezzling $160 of the company's funds and several hundred dollars belonging to the Pacific Express Company. He gave bond in the sum of $500. Taylor confesses, but expresses his intention to make the sum good.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—At Rockville, near here, this afternoon Tom Sullivan suddenly died while two doctors were trying to replace a dislocated shoulder. He had several times before dislocated the same shoulder, and today when he entered Dr. Cross' office he said: "Doctor, that d——d shoulder is out of place again." Dr. Cross tried to replace it, and, failing, called in Dr. Gilium. When both were working with the patient they noticed that his feet were moving queerly. In a few minutes Sullivan was dead. He was a hard drinker. The Coroner's verdict was death from heart-disease.

WISCONSIN—THE CODY DIVORCE CASE AND SUIT FOR SLANDER.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The trial of the celebrated Dr. James Cody divorce suit will take place in February next in the Jefferson County Circuit Court, Judge Bennett presiding. Young William G. Cody, Dr. Cody's son by his first wife, is still confined in the county jail, being unable to procure bail in the suit for slander brought against him by his stepmother, she alleging in her complaint that he spread the report that she had committed adultery. His bail was at first fixed at $10,000 and he obtained sureties in that amount, but his bondsmen delivered him up. Young Cody's bail has since been reduced to $5,000, but he can find no bondsmen. Daniel Hall, the receiver, has sold to William F. Voss the $1,000 of capital stock of the Wisconsin National Bank of this city held by Dr. Cody, for which $1,475 was obtained. This is the first of the $8,000 in the hands of the receiver.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the Michigan land cases is especially interesting to G. M. Wakefield, a well-known mine owner, and others of this city, who own lands affected by the case. The terms of the decision are favorable to the local landholders, as it makes their titles perfectly good and prevents any further attacks being made on the patents held by them. The amount of land held by Oshkosh parties and affected by the decision is estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000 acres. The balance, several hundred thousand acres, is held principally by Menominee and Oconto lumbermen. This decision affects the even numbered sections. Suits will now be commenced on the title of lands granted to the railroads, but Mr. Wakefield says he does not expect a decision will be reached in the next twenty-five years, and that whoever has the most money and grit will be victorious.

MINNESOTA—A BRIDGE-BUILDER'S FATAL FALL—TO ERECT A MEMORIAL HALL.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—John Matteson of Stockholm, Wis., foreman of a gang of trestle-builders on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, fell from a trestle to the ice below, a distance of eighteen feet. His injuries proved fatal. He leaves a widow and one child 15 months old.

OWATONNA, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—After the annual election of officers Saturday last of the G. A. R. post of this place it was decided to form a stock company to erect a G. A. R. memorial hall. The building is to be erected with a view of using parts for library and reading-room, a museum of relics of the War, an armory and meeting-room for the post and camp of Sons of Veterans, the building to be arranged with stage to use for theatrical, opera, concerts, and lectures.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—Dr. McLean, whose latest appearance before the public was in the rôle of a mesmerist, has again fallen while going through his performance at the museum where he was engaged. One of his patrons questioned his ability to actually mesmerize any one, and asked him why he always employed the same subjects. The reverend doctor replied that he did not, but always took volunteers from the audience. The gentleman then told the doctor that he had been present at three different performances and had noticed that the subjects operated on were invariably the same. This remark was too much for the former divine and he angrily called the gentleman a —— liar, and, calling the floor manager, demanded that the insulting scoundrel be put out. Instead of putting the fancied offender out, however, the manager bounced the doctor and dispensed with his performance. He said that McLean was profane and abusive to one of the patrons who was perfectly right and was entitled to ask the question he did without being abused for it.

The St. Paul Fire Department has sixty-five miles of wire now in use. The total value of fire department property is $264,685. The total loss by fire for the year was $109,174.

BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—S. C. Tennis, a well-known Minnesotian, died after a long illness. Funeral today by Masonic and Odd-Fellow organizations.

MICHIGAN—THE SALT OUTPUT OF THE STATE.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—State-Salt-Inspector Hill's annual report, given out tonight, shows the amount of salt inspected during the inspection year to Nov. 30, 1885, was 3,297,403 barrels, and the salt territory consists of eight counties, having 133 salt manufactories and a capacity of 4,445,000 barrels. Sixteen new salt blocks, having a capacity of 700,000 barrels, were erected during the year. The total amount of salt manufactured during the year was 3,299,744 barrels, of which 501,465 barrels are now in the bins at the works.

THE ARMORY POLICE COURT.

A GIRL OF GOOD FAMILY AND BETTER IMAGINATION—FLOSSIE SMITH.

A small girl with close-cropped brown hair, a turned-up freckled nose, and a superfluity of tinted teeth is locked up at the armory. She wears a black jersey, a bit frayed at the sleeves, over a dismal green gown. She gives her age as 15, and her name as Flossie Smith. Although there is nothing in her appearance to indicate that her name is not Smith, yet in regard to her age she is certainly mistaken. She tells a tale the improbability of which is the only guarantee of its truth.

"I am of good family," she said—"the Smiths of Lake City, Minn. I was attending a young ladies' seminary there, but the restraint wearied me. Two other young ladies—also of good family, of course—were also wearied, and we decided to run away and seek out some place, some sweet place where we would not be wearied. We went to Wabasha, and there I met Fred Kennedy, an engineer on the railway, but a you[ng] man of very good family. This wearied the other girls, and they left me and went back to their homes—aristocratic homes, of course—in Lake City."

"Who were the girls?"

"Mamie Lowe, a nice girl, although it's ridiculous to call her pretty, and Carrie Newman. So, Fred—he's of very good family—and I went to Madison, Wis. I had my hair cut there. How do I look? Thank you! Then we came to Chicago. We stopped at the Pelham Hotel, on State street, kept by a man of good family. We had been there three weeks when Fred, dear Fred, went to the bank. That was Friday, and he hasn't come back since. O, Fred, Freddie!"

This is the story Flossie Smith tells, but not much of it can be believed, as she seems to have as little regard for truth as she has for a tooth-brush. Lieut. Hubbard found her at the hotel Friday, and, as she seemed to have no money and not very much character, he locked her up for safe-keeping. He telegraphed to the police department of Lake City and received a reply saying that no girls of good family were wanted there. Not satisfied with this somewhat ambiguous reply, Lieut. Hubbard wrote a letter, the answer to which was received today. This said that Mamie Lowe was a good little school-girl of Lake City, not at all wearied, and that Carrie Newman was an equally good little school-girl of Wabasha, and that neither of them had ever heard of Flossie Smith. The letter went on to say that the three little maidens, most unwary, never ran away from a ladies' seminary in Lake City; at least it was highly improbable that they did so, as there was no seminary there. Flossie's conversation bears out this latter statement. Inquiries in regard to her father were equally fruitless; for, though there are Smiths of good family in Lake City, there is no Samuel Smith, at least none found willing to assume the responsibility of Flossie's parentage. Justice Meech will take the matter under consideration this morning.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLOR SOLILQUIZES.

"By de Ribber Jawdon!" soliloquized Mr. Charles Moseby, "dere's dot wench Fannie Randall, gwine 'long lonely ez de fust coon in Febrary, sho's yo' bawn. Reckon nobody done tink dat ole disgraceless niggah woman wuz bin a wife to dis cullud gen'l'man—reckon not, eh? I done wunner how she jes' likes bein' unmarried; sho's yo' bawn, I'se gwine t' ask dat niggah wench. 'Hy'e, de debbil! Whose dat niggah! Bress my soul, she ain't nebber gwine ter speak ter dat saddle-cullud Memphis niggah. Cose not; dat's clean preposterous, sho'! Fo' de Lawd, she's gwine to! gwine ter a restrant wit' dat yallah bahbah! Yo', dah! de debbil, yo' ole woman dah, come way fum dat niggah mighty quick, yo' heah me! D'ain't no priority wife o' dis chile gwine to eat wit' no yallah bahbah; come 'way dah, yo' brack wench!"

"I'se not 'quainted wid yo, sah, I'se 'bove talkin' to pussons, I is," returned Fannie, tartly. "Jes' pray de good Lawd, ole woman, I'se agwine ter knock yo' ter de Lawd, I is!" said Mr. Moseby.

"I'se done it sho'," he added, as two policemen lifted Fannie out of an ash barrel and another jerked him into the patrol-wagon. "Fo' Gawd, sah, it's all de fault of dat cantankrous yallah niggah I'se done it; I done keer nuthin' fo' dot ole brack wench, I don't sho's yo' bawn!"

DOWN ON GAMBLING.

Rodney C. Long, a young negro, came to the armory yesterday and complained of a gambling-house run under the name of the Newport Club, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street. "Great heavens!" said Capt. Buckley, "a gambling-shop there—one street from the station?"

"Yessah," returned Long, who is an ex-detective, "an' I want that place pulled, Cap'n. I'se not agwine to stan' it no longer. It's nuthin' but spite-wuk fo' me, but I'se agwine to have that place pulled. I'se teetotally obfuscated, I is, Cap'n. I can't make no livin' no how."

While Capt. Buckley was giving orders about the purposed raid, Long went on to explain the reason of his "spite." "Dere was my place, Cap'n, sho's yo' bawn de fines' place on de yavenoo. What's dat niggah do but go an' git it pulled fo' de Lawd! Den I gabe up keepin' de place and hired out as a tergiversatob ob de cawds. Den dat low-down disgraceful niggah done gits me fired, Cap'n; an' sho'se ye bawn I'se a gwine ter starve 'less dat no count niggah's run outer town, sah, I is."

The place was raided, but neither Mortimer, the keeper, nor any of the inmates were captured. The "layout" was taken to the station and destroyed.

A GOOD SHOWING.

MINNEAPOLIS MAKES A MOST FLATTERING EXHIBIT OF HER BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The annual review of the building operations of Minneapolis for 1885 shows that there have been erected during the year 3,558 buildings at a cost of $8,484,165. These figures exceed the amount expended for the same purpose in 1884 by nearly $1,000,000, while the number of buildings has increased in a still greater proportion. The number of vacant buildings is no larger than a year ago, and the prediction is made that early spring will see every residence and business block occupied. The outlook for 1886 is most encouraging, architects reporting that more building is already planned for 1886 than has been accomplished in the last year. In comparing with the work of past years there were erected in 1881 1,800 buildings at a cost of $5,064,500; in 1882, 2,155 at a cost of $8,242,825; in 1883, 3,220 at a cost of $9,390,450; in 1884, 2,341 at a cost of $7,621,950; and in 1884, 3,558 at a cost of $8,484,165—a total of 23,174 structures built in five years, representing an expenditure of $38,803,890.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The Chicago Custom-House received the following dutiable goods yesterday: Falker & Stern, 116 packages earthenware; Burley & Co., 6 packages earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 69 packages earthenware; William Moerecke, 10 cases vegetables; Chapin & Gore, 3 hogsheads gin; J. W. Goetz & Co., 1 case gloves; J. H. Lesher & Co., 10 case dry goods; Cook, Phillips & Wells, 2 crates earthenware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 1 case dry goods; E. Hoffman, 1 case tobacco; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 2 cases toys; Marshall Field & Co., 1 case dry goods; Nee Ban, 67 cases curios; R. A. Trazer, 1 piano; L. M. Friedlander, 48 tierces bleaching-powder; Benson Bros., 100 barrels fish; K. G. Dekker, 107 packages cheese, herring, etc.; Montgomery Ward & Co., 2 cases dry goods; S. Westwood & Son, 1 cases fishing goods. Collections, $8,627.

FATAL SHOOTING AT A DANCE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—News just received from Van Buren County is to the effect that at a dance in a house on Glamore Creek two young men named Gardner and Ray became involved in a quarrel about a woman with whom both wanted to dance. Gardner drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left arm of Ray. The latter also drew a revolver and shot Gardner twice. It is thought both are fatally wounded.

Don't Work a Woman to Death.
Pyle's Pearline drives away toil and drudgery.

LIFE-TAKERS.

THE JURY IN THE TRIAL OF DR. WAUGH'S SLAYER NOT YET COMPLETED.

The trial of Jasper E. Sweet for the murder of Dr. Thomas Waugh was resumed before Judge Shepard yesterday. The number of spectators in court was about 300, not counting several loafing lawyers who never seem to have anything to do either for themselves or anybody else. Jurors were subjected to the same tests as to competency as the preceding day, married men being chosen and bachelors rejected invariably.

Fifty jurors who had been drawn on a special panel all reported for service at 10 o'clock, and the tedious examination of material for the jury proceeded. The six men whose names appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE as chosen were retained. The seventh man selected was Ed Vehmeyer of No. 488 West Adams street, a Michigan street broom-corn dealer. James Dixon, the forty-seventh man examined, was also chosen. Mr. Dixon is a porter employed at the store of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. and he lives at No. 181 Sedgwick street. Vehmeyer and Dixon were sworn and the work of choosing a ninth man was begun. The panel was exhausted by the rejection of Charles McCarthy, the ninetieth man called. Charles Wright was selected by the State as the ninth man but he was not sworn. Mr. Wright has worked for Marshall Field & Co., but he is out of a job now. He lives with his parents at No. 39 Dearborn avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Waugh attended court attired in deep mourning. She was accompanied by her sister, who wept most of the time. Sweet looked as fresh and unconcerned as a man might perusing a book in a pleasant parlor or gazing at the changing scenes of a busy street. At no time during the day did he give himself that uneasy shift in his chair so characteristic of the average murderer when on trial, but he studied the faces of the jurors as calmly as if the prisoner at the bar were anybody but Jasper E. Sweet. Just as court adjourned a well-built, matronly woman stepped quietly to Sweet's side, and, after kissing the prisoner, sat down in a chair by him, and conversed with him in low, pleasant tones. The woman was Sweet's wife's sister, who had come to cheer him up and learn for the family the progress of the trial. Before ordering the adjournment of court Judge Shepard issued a new venire for twenty-five jurors to be brought into court at 10 o'clock today.

Of the forty-four men examined yesterday all except the three chosen had decided or slight opinions obtained from reading the papers and hearing the tragedy discussed. William Young of No. 3350 Emerald avenue said he had an opinion that the prisoner was "guilty." Young was scolded for ignorantly airing his opinion before the jurors selected and promptly excused from the panel.

CHARLES M'CARTHY ON TRIAL FOR KILLING HIS FATHER.

The trial of Charles C. McCarthy was resumed before Judge Williamson. McCarthy, who is about 28 years old, is on trial for shooting and killing his father, Jeremiah McCarthy, the morning of Sept. 27 last. The defendant was drunk, having come home from a ball. He fought with his brother, Dennis McCarthy, and when the father stepped between his two adult sons as peacemaker Charles shot him. A common question which Mr. Donahoe put to the jurors was: "Would you hold a man more responsible for an act if committed when he was drunk than if sober?" As an offset to this question Frank Walker for the State asked: "Would you hold a man less responsible for an act if, when committed, he was voluntarily intoxicated?" The matter of religion was also dragged into the questioning. This was done because the defendant was a Roman Catholic, and his attorney did not want prejudiced Protestants to try him. A stylish man of New England cut named Mitchell was excused by Judge Williamson because he said: "I am prejudiced against drinking in any form and after any fashion." At the adjournment of court at 5:30 o'clock the following jurors had been selected. The first eight were sworn: F. E. Johnson, No. 182 West Harrison street; George Farmer, No. 85 North Curtis street; George Darley, No. 54 North Morgan street; M. Tobin, No. 16 North Centre avenue; Thomas Coffey, No. 2908 Emerald avenue; F. B. Little, No. 628 West Jackson street; H. H. Henshaw, W. B. La Parle, Frank Haden, F. L. Thompson, George Lemon.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS.

A LIVELY SCRIMMAGE WITH THE HOSTS OF SATAN AT THE PACIFIC GARDEN MISSION.

There was a scene last Sunday evening at the Pacific Garden Mission which was not in the program of exercises, and which will bear description. Col. George R. Clarke, the preacher and factotum of the mission, had arranged to preach that evening a sermon on brotherly love from the words "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how shall he love God whom he hath not seen?" He had prepared this discourse with special pleasure and with extra care, and was looking forward to fine results. He had a full house, and all went well until he had announced his text and commenced to speak, then there was trouble. As the brethren said afterwards, Satan was angry at the agitation of such a subject as brotherly love and put up a job to turn the subject into ridicule. His plan was very well devised and in every way worthy of him. Just as the Colonel began to speak five or six young rowdies strolled in, and, taking seats close together well up in front, began to talk, mutter, and laugh in such a way as to distract the attention of the audience from the sermon. The speaker stood it for a moment, and then said that he knew that those young men were drunk, but still they must behave themselves or go out. This insulted the gang and they rose and slowly filed out. When they reached the door they would neither go out nor stay in, but kept the door open, dodged in and out, and showed plainly enough that they intended to raise a row. A stalwart man who had been sitting in front suddenly buttoned his coat, strode down the aisle to the door, seized the ringleader of the gang by the throat, and attempted to hurl him out of the door. What followed can only be feebly described. In one instant there was a roar like that of a railroad train and at least forty fist-fights were in progress. The air was filled with upraised chairs and the knock-downs must have gone up into the hundreds. The gang had been reinforced from the street, and were evidently bent on putting an end to the meeting for one night at least. But they forgot that the Colonel had hundreds of brave defenders present who had not been regenerated, and they got anything but a Quaker-like reception. The mission-goers sailed in in the most approved fashion. Above the roar of the mob could be heard the screams of the women; and as the gang seemed to move toward the pulpit the women and the more peaceable brethren retired towards the back door for flight. Mr. Charles Cook and another brother got out of the side door and ran for the police. But suddenly the soldiers of the cross triumphed over Apollyon, and the gang, beaten at every point, concluded to retreat. They fell back, not in good order either, and finally made their escape. By the time a slow-going policeman could make his way from State street the seats had been rearranged and the congregation was seated and singing serenely, "Jesus, lover of my soul." The doughty Colonel was singing with the others and rolling his eyes devoutly towards the ceiling. Strange to say, no bones were broken. The sermon on brotherly love was delivered according to program except fifteen minutes late, and at the close about twenty persons asked for prayers for their conversion. After the disturbance the meeting was unusually quiet and solemn. Monday one of the rowdies, who in the mêlée left his hat, was identified, arrested, and sent to the bridewell for 100 days. There is some hope of capturing all the gang. The object seems to have been pocketpicking and plunder, as some people lost their overcoats during the excitement.

DETECTED IN ROBBING FREIGHT-CARS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—A systematic system of robbing freight-cars that arrive in in this city has been carried on for some time past, and late yesterday evening the seal of an Iron Mountain freight-car was discovered to be broken, and on examination three boys—Andrew, Frank, and Harry Hughey—were found within. Judge Griffith this morning assessed a fine of $10 on each of the boys and sent them to the county jail for twenty-five days. Their ages range between 12 and 16 years, and they were acting as accessories for a gang of thieves on the outside. The mode of operation was for the boys to throw out such boxes of dry goods and notions as they could handle after the cars got in motion.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THE STATE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—J. H. Smith, at one time Sheriff of Smith County, a leading church member, and who has held many positions of trust, has been ordered by the Circuit Court to leave the State forever, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment for illicit distilling. He has been indicted forty-four times within five years for this offense. He was released from jail on the aforesaid conditions because his physicians testified that he can live but a short time, even if given his freedom.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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The Bank buys and sells sterling and other foreign exchanges, also drafts on all the principal cities and towns in Canada, and issues commercial credits available in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, the Brazils, River Plate, etc.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $470,000.

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Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same. Interest computed half-yearly and added to the principal if not drawn.

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Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments,

68 Washington-st.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank

120 La Salle-st.

4 per cent interest paid on deposits payable at fixed date; 3 per cent interest paid on certificates payable on demand; 4 per cent interest paid in Savings Department; 2 per cent interest paid on daily balances of commercial accounts in excess of $1,000.

General banking transacted. Accounts solicited.

Banking hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Capital paid in, $250,000; additional liability of stockholders, $250,000; surplus first six months, $15,000.

W. S. LAWSON & CO.,

(Formerly LAWSON, DOUGLAS & CO.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

49 Exchange-place, New York. 14 Exchange-place, Boston. Members of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, and miscellaneous securities bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Also grain and provisions at the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wires to Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Mortgages.

Money to Loan at lowest rates for term of years on mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on property in larger cities and towns of the Northwest, especially Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

WM. V. JACOBS, 118 Dearborn-st., Hansen Building, Chicago.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the First-Mortgage Bonds of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, Ill.:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned holders of first-mortgage bonds of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, Ill., issued under and secured by the deed of trust executed by that company under date of Oct. 2, A. D. 1882, and recorded Dec. 11, A. D. 1882, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, at 12 o'clock m., in Book 1,306 of records, on Page 57, to Dumont Clarke as trustee, in pursuance of the power of removal given by said deed of trust to the holders of the mortgage bonds thereby secured, hereby call a meeting of all of said bondholders, to be held on Saturday, the 19th day of December, 1885, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of said day, at the office of the said Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, at No. 94 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., for the purpose of submitting to the holders of said first-mortgage bonds at such meeting the question of the removal of said Dumont Clarke as such trustee, and such other matters as may be proper for such bondholders to act upon.

At which meeting the holders of all of such mortgage bonds are desired and requested to be present, and every one attending such meeting will please prepare themselves to exhibit at such meeting the evidence of their holdings.

C. R. CUMMINGS,
S. A. KENT,
W. S. REYBURN.

Nov. 16, 1885.

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN, BUY YOUR Desks and Office Fittings OF WM. HAYDEN, 193 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
New York	$153,696,277	$120,005,920
Boston	13,833,108	13,407,324
Chicago	8,593,000	8,750,000
Philadelphia	8,611,150	8,938,259
St. Louis	2,389,233	2,720,506
Baltimore	1,768,694	2,049,445
San Francisco	3,052,093	1,968,475
New Orleans	2,116,286	2,578,572

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c discount.
Boston, 8@10c premium.
St. Louis, 50@75c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, unchanged.

Financial operations in this city have had very little of the spectacular element in them of late, and many persons of a bearish temperament have inferred that the business improvement of the fall was fictitious. There has been a good deal of talk lately of a sort to indicate an expectation that transactions were going to drop to the old level. Part of this grows out of the recent declines in the stock market, and there are always plenty of people who are ready to encourage this feeling. But the reports from the merchants are almost uniformly favorable, and nothing has happened to indicate that there has been any relapse in legitimate business. The fact that the stock market went too high has nothing to do with the exchange of commodities. The demand for money is good and the rates are still strong. There was no unusual feature in yesterday's business. The orders from the country for currency were only fair in bulk. There was a good demand from that quarter for Eastern bills, which sold at 25c discount all day. Foreign exchange was in request, but the supply was light. Quotations unchanged.

Securities sold to a moderate extent. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $1,000 new North Chicago Railway 5-20 6s at 109½ and $3,000 old at 109. The sales over the counter included the following:

$ 7,000 U. S. 4½s........112⅝	$10,000 Chi. & St. L. 6s.104
$60,000 do........112⅝	$ 5,000 C. & L. C. R. R. 5s 99¾
$ 2,000 B. & M. in N. 4s. 91½	$ 5,000 W. D. R. R. 5-20 6s 108¾
$10,000 Board Trade 5s.104	$ 5,000 do........108½
$ 1,500 City 4s........103½	$ 3,000 Opera-House 6s 103⅝

Local operators took quite an active part in the speculations of the New York Stock Exchange. It had been the general expectation that the market would open weak and sell up, and consequently many of the shorts were prepared to cover. The market was stronger than had been expected, and the disposition among the shorts to buy was stimulated by dispatches indicating that the cliques were giving the list a good support. The buying was large all through the day, but not much long stock was taken. It is probable that, if the market continues to show considerable strength, there will be free buying for the long account on a scale down. It was reported in this city that Cammack covered 50,000 shares during the day, Lake Shore being conspicuous among his purchases, and it was thought that he would hereafter be a much less potent factor on the bear side. He is understood to have been informed that the Vanderbilts had agreed with Drexel, Morgan & Co. to protect their properties. Late dispatches from conservative houses in New York were moderately bullish, but they evidently do not look for a large and rapid advance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Money on call easy at 1½@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged. The total sales of stocks today were 534,169 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 31,500; Erie, 18,506; Kansas & Texas, 22,925; Lake Shore, 145,566; Louisville & Nashville, 10,530; Northwestern, 21,885; New Jersey Central, 7,510; New York Central, 17,365; Pacific Mail, 12,087; St. Paul, 92,725; Texas Pacific, 21,620; Union Pacific, 30,730; Western Union, 24,860; Northern Pacific preferred, 41,152; Oregon Transcontinental, 29,855.

Government bonds were active and strong today. State bonds were neglected. There were less activity in some of the speculative railway bonds today, and the total sales show a loss of nearly $1,000,000. The aggregate was $2,577,000. The Texas & Pacific, Rio Grande Division, coupon off, shows a gain of 1⅛ per cent, with sales of $460,000; Erie seconds are up 1 per cent, the transactions amounting to $317,000. Nickel-Plate firsts were steady at a decline of ⅜ per cent.

The present decline in stocks, which was the most conspicuous feature of the dealings Saturday and Monday, received a decided check this morning. The "bears" were on hand at the opening in force to press the advantage already gained, but they were met by a free buying, which made opening prices somewhat irregular, and the early dealings showed considerable feverishness. The excitement, however, and extreme activity were confined to the first hour, and any appearance of weakness was dispelled long before the end of the hour. With a less active market prices continued to move upward until after midday, during which there were advances for the active list of 1@2 per cent. Union Pacific, Jersey Central, and Lake Shore were most conspicuous for the gains made. Later there was a decline of fractional amounts, except in a few instances, where the losses amounted to 1¼@1½ per cent, notably Northern Pacific preferred and Union Pacific. This was again followed, however, by good buying, that continued until the close. The final prices were at or within small fractions of the best of the day, and ranged from 1@2 per cent higher than the closing quotations of last evening.

The average advance is considerably greater than the average loss yesterday. As was the case yesterday, the greatest trading was in Lake Shore and St. Paul. There was activity and great heaviness in Northern Pacific, with a moderate trading in Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Western Union, Oregon Transcontinental, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific, and Northwestern, and light sales for the rest of the list. Among the many rumors afloat was the statement that the Vanderbilts had come to an agreement to protect the price of the stocks left by their father, and that today's buying was largely for their account. Naturally nothing definit could be learned in regard to the matter. With sales of 145,566 shares, Lake Shore, after opening at 81⅝, advanced to 83⅝ in the forenoon and to 84⅛ late in the afternoon, closing at 84, a gain of 1⅞ per cent; New York Central, on a small business, is up 1⅛ per cent and Canada Southern 1 per cent. The grangers were also very strong. Northwestern and St. Paul each scored 1⅞ per cent; Northern Pacific was unusually feverish, and, after opening at 58⅝ and selling ⅛ higher, it yielded to 57⅞, rose in the forenoon to 59, sold again at 57, but was conspicuously strong in the final dealings, rallying to 58⅝ and closing with a net gain of 1⅛ per cent. Wall street has been flooded with rumors in regard to the Texas & Pacific for a week past. The statement comes from what is considered to be trustworthy sources that the company last week permitted a note to go to protest which had been given to the Missouri Pacific for money advanced, one authority placing the amount of the note at $1,800,000. Unless the security holders come immediately to the relief of the Texas & Pacific, the "street" argues that the foreclosure is inevitable, and rumor says that the papers are now being prepared for that purpose. The stock closed with a loss of ⅜ per cent—the only active stock which shows a decline.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Dec. 15	Last Dec. 14
A. & T. H.	200	37	37	37	38
Can. Pacific	1,310	56¾	56	56¾	56
Canada Southern	2,100	39¾	38	39¾	38¾
Central Pacific	200	41	41	41	40⅝
Ches. & O., 1st pfd	110	19¼	18½	18½	
Do 2d pfd	25	13	13½	13½	14
C., B. & Q.	1,410	136¼	136	136¼	135¼
C., C., C. & I.	5,335	56	52	56	52½
Den. & Rio G.	800	18¼	18	18¼	18
Del. & Hudson	305	97¼	96¾	97¼	96
D., L. & W.	28,900	127½	125¼	127½	125¼
Erie	17,740	23⅝	22¾	23⅜	22¾
Do pfd	500	49	48	49	48
Erie seconds		86½	85¾	86⅜	85¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	900	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
Do pfd	1,500	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9½
L. B. & W.	2,330	22⅝	21¼	22	21¼
Illinois Central	13	137	137	137	
Jersey Central	7,410	44¾	42½	44¼	42¾
K. & Texas	2,300	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	29⅜
L. E. & West	400	15¼	15	15	15
Lake Shore	141,180	84⅛	81⅝	84	82⅛
Louis. & Nash	9,640	45⅛	43⅝	45	43¾
Manhattan Con	3,079	117⅞	117½	117⅞	117⅛
Mem. & Chas	600	34	34	34	
Mich. Central	500	73	71½	73	72
Mo. Pacific	1,500	106	105½	106	105
Mob. & Ohio	200	14¾	14½	14¾	
Central Iowa	300	20	19½	20	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	3,420	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	9⅝
Do pfd	2,950	21	21⅜	21⅜	20½
N. Y. Central	15,595	102⅞	101½	102⅝	101⅝
Northern Pacific	4,020	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	26¾
Do pfd	38,532	59	57	58⅝	57⅝
Northwestern	21,489	107¼	105¾	107⅛	105⅝
Do pfd	215	134⅞	133⅞	134¾	134
Ohio Central	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¾
Ohio & Miss	800	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	22
Ont. & West	500	18½	18⅛	18½	18¼
O. Ry. & N. Co	2,610	107⅜	105⅛	107⅛	106⅛
O. Trans-Con	27,145	31⅝	30⅜	31⅝	30⅝
Pacific Mail	10,937	64¼	63	64¼	63
P. P. C. Co	100	131	131	131	131
Peoria, D. & E.	1,200	20⅛	18¼	20⅛	18
Reading	1,200	21	20½	21	20⅝
Rich. & Dan. term	1,600	36	36	36	
Roch. & Pitt	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Rock Island	575	129	128⅝	129	129¼
St. L. & San F.	210	21	21	21	
St. Paul	87,985	92⅝	89⅝	92	90¼
Do pfd	560	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	115⅞
St. Paul & O.	31,600	37	35⅜	37	35½
Do pfd	1,610	103	100⅝	103	100
St. P. M. & M.	1,000	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞
Texas Pacific	20,620	13⅝	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Union Pacific	60,600	54⅞	52⅜	54⅜	52⅞
Wabash	200	10	10	10	9¾
West. Union	23,545	73⅛	72¼	73⅛	72⅛
West Shore ctfs		49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams........146	Fargo........117
American........100¼	United States........60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds........103¼	St. P. & S. C. firsts........122
United States 4½s........112⅝	Tex. Pac. land grants. 36
United States new 4s.124	Do Rio Grande........57
Pacific 6s of 1895........125¼	Union Pacific firsts........116
Central Pacific firsts. 114⅝	Do land grants........104⅛
Erie seconds........86⅜	Do sinking fund........121
Lehigh & W. (offered).103	

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols........87	Tennessee 6s, new........52
Missouri 6s........103	Virginia 6s........42
St. Joe........116¾	Va. con. ex mat. coup 50
Tennessee 6s, old........52	Do deferred........10½

Bond transactions today:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 A&P—W D 1st........81	3000 M S P 1—W&Mb3.102⅜
10000 A & S cn 6s........117	6000 M & SP1-T5s........102
3000 B & O 5s........107	8000 MK&Tgen5s.74¾@74⅞
5000 B C R & N 1st........107	60000 M K T gen 6s....88@88¾
24000 C & O cur........33	10000 M K & T con 7s........113¾
6000 Can So 2d........89¼	2000 M & Essex 1st cn.129½
2000 C S P M & O cons.118	91000 NYW S & B 1st tr rcts........48½@49¾
5000 C H & V T 1st. 80½@80	102000 NYLA&Wnw2 con 85½@86⅝
6000 C B & Q deb 5s........105⅜	102000 N Y C&St L 1st 97¼@97⅛
10000 D & R G 1st con Tr Co ctfs........84½@85⅛	70000 NYC&St L 2d..78@80
1000 D & R G 1st cash.121¼	5000 NYS&W1st ex cp. 78¼
5000 D & R G 1st.121½@122	4000 N Pac 1st cp........113⅛
25000 D&RGW 1st..73⅝@74	10000 do (s30)........113
4000 Erie 4th mtg........107¼	10000 N P 2d cp (b2)........89
10000 E L & B S 6s........100	15000 do........89@90
10000 E Tenn 5s........65¼@65¾	11000 N O P 1st e c........54
10000 E T 5s ex cp........58	10000 N & W—NR Dist. 99¼
11000 G C&SF g 6s.84½@84¾	10000 N J C con astd........105¾
10000 H&TC1st MLe cp 100¾@101	10000 NJC1st cnv astd..105¼
1000 H&TC1st W D e cp 95	25000 O & T 1st........92¼
7000 Harlem 1st reg........133	6000 do........92½
20000 K P 1st con........100⅛	3000 O S L 6s........98¼
10000 Long Dock bds..117¼	5000 R W & O ex 5s........84½
1000 L&WB con assd.103¾	2000 St L&SF g m. 96¼@96⅛
3000 L N O & T 1st........90⅝	220000 T & P—R G D cp off........47@47⅛
24000 M&SP cns.105½@105¾	6000 Tex Pac term 5s. 49
24000 MoP 1 cns..105¼@105⅜	123000 T P inc 1 g..35⅝@36¼
4000 M&SP1s—C&PW 103½@103⅝	5000 U Pac 1st........116¼
2000 M&SP1st-Mn D..102	

12 M. TO 1 P. M.

60000 U S 4s cp 1907........123¾	1000 N Y L & W const..104⅛
4000 N Cr 6s spl tax........6⅝	3000 Nor Ill 1st........118
10000 A & P inc........21⅛	3000 N O P 1st ex cp.. 54
5000 A & P—W D1st 81@82	6000 Or Imp Co 1st........90
6000 B C R & N 1st........106	4000 O Ry & N Co 1st..112½
3000 B N Y & P 1st. 42⅜@43	1000 P Ft W & C 1st........142
1000 C C C & I g m........103	5000 P D&E inc—E D..40
20000 C & P con s f........127	5000 R & P 1st con........105
35000 E Tenn inc..19⅛@20	4000 R & D 1st........114
5000 G C & S F g 6s........84⅜	5000 St L & I M 5s........87⅛
5000 I B W con inc........33	5000 StL & I M 2d...111@111⅛
5000 MStP 1st—Tm 5s.102	6000 TP&W1st TC cf 92⅜@93
10000 M K & T g 5s..64⅛@64¾	6000 T Pac inc 1 g..35¾@35⅞
1000 M & E 7s 1871........135	85000 TPR ex cp....47½@47⅜
10000 NYW&SB1 tr rec. 48⅞	11000 Va Mid inc........61
5000 NYLE&W 2d cn 86⅝	5000 Wab n mtg 7s........48
5000 N Y C & St L 1st........97	10 Wells Fargo Ex....119¼
15000 N Y C&StL2d 80@80¼	

1 TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 3s reg........103⅛	15000 L&N—NO&M1sts 104⅛
10000 U S 4s c'p 1907........124	3000 M Pac 3d........118⅞
60000 U S 4s reg..123¾@123	5000 M K & T gen 6s........88
10000 U S 4s cp 1891........112¼	2000 M K & Txn 6s.88⅝@89
10000 N Car spl tax........6⅞	3000 M K&T cn 7s........113⅛
2000 A & S cn 6s........117	2000 Mo Pac 1 con s3.106
12000 B N Y & P 1st........42⅞	60000 NYWS & B 1st tr rcts........49@49¾
10000 C & O cur........33	125000 NYLE&Wn 2con 85½@86⅛
2000 C & O 1st series B 77	55000 N Y C & St L 1st...97¼
2000 C& Pitts con........127	54000 NYC&StL2d..79⅞@80
5000 C B & Qdeb 5s........105	12000 N P 2d cp........89⅝@89¾
5000 C H & St L 1st........108	21000 NW2yr db 5s........103⅛
5000 D & R G 1st........121	21000 NWs f db5s102⅛@102½
5000 D&R G 1st con t r.85⅛	10000 N W cp gld bds...129
40000 D & R G inc....74@74½	3000 O & T 1st........93
5000 E Tenn 5s........65@65⅝	10000 R W & O Ex 5s.84@84⅜
55000 E T 5s e cp...57½@58	3000 R & D deb........55@55⅛
112000 E Tenn inc.19⅝@20⅛	1000 St L & I M 5s........87⅛
2000 E L & B S 6s........99	3000 StL&S F 2d-Cls C.103
4000 Erie 7s cn gld........127¼	8000 StJo & G I 1st........103
1000 do........128	3000 StJo&G I 2d inc........55⅛
1000 Ft W 1st........142	
2000 Ft W & D 1st...81¼@83	
22000 G H&S W 1st. 91½@91¾	3000 So P of N M 1st..101
29000 G C & S F gold 6s 84¾@85	1000 S P M&M1st-Dak..117¾
4000 H&TC1st—ML e c101	5000 Tol & O C 1st........99
5000 H&TC2d-M L........83¾	5000 T & Pac Tm 6s........43
10000 IB&W on inc........32	23000 TexPac inc l g.35@35⅛
6000 K P 1st con........100⅛	10000 T P R ex cp..47⅛@48¼
5000 K P 1st 6s 1896........110¼	5000 WStL&P—Ia D... 62
2000 L S 2d cp........118⅞	30000 WSL&P—ChIDst½@83

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The following were the closing quotations on the Stock Exchange today:

STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	100	176	176	176	176
New England Tel	59	39¾	39¾	39	39¾
Erie Tel	15	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific	300	53¼	53¾	53¼	53⅝
Atchison	2,000	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛
A. & P.	500	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
C., B. & Q.	300	135⅞	136⅛	135⅞	136⅛
Mexican Central	2,000	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
Eastern	500	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65¼
N. Y. & N. E.	5,000	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
do preferred	100	101⅛	102	101¼	102
Wisconsin Central	1,500	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
O. S. L.	500	25	25	25	25
W., N. & R.	300	113	113	113	113

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

15000 Mexican 7s........48¼	25000 Mexican 7s........49¼
15000 do........49	15000 Den Ex 4s........97⅞
50000 do........48¼	10000 do........97
25000 do........49	25000 C B & Q 5s........96¼
50000 do........49⅛	10000 O S L 6s........96¼
50000 do........49¼	5000 Sonora 7s........100¼
50000 do........49⅜	10000 P & A Val 7s........122⅛
25000 do........49	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	53⅞	53
Reading	10⅞	10 7-16
Lehigh Valley	57	57¼
North Pacific	27⅛	27¼
North Pacific preferred	58⅝	58¾
Lehigh Navigation	46⅞	47
Buffalo, New York & P.	4⅛	4¾
Jersey Central	44⅛	44¼
Oregon Transcontinental	31⅝	32
Reading gen. mortgage 6s	78¾	78⅞
St. Paul	91⅞	92⅛
Hestonville	29	30
Philadelphia & Erie	19¾	20¼
Peoples	30	30¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 5-16 for money and 99 9-16 for the account.

United States bonds, 4½s, 115¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37; do seconds, 12¼; Canadian Pacific, 58⅝; Erie, 23⅝; do seconds, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 140¼; Mexican ordinary, 24; St. Paul common, 93⅛; New York Central, 105⅛; Pennsylvania, 54¼; Reading, 10⅛.

Bar silver, 47d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £230,000.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 82½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mining shares were quiet and strong, with some inquiry for Plutus, which sold at $3. Other sales were: Caledonia Black Hills, $2.05; Rappahannock, 12c; Iron Silver, $1.50@1.55; Sutro, 21c; Red Elephant, 30c. Closing prices:

Homestake........23	Quicksilver........7¾
Iron Silver........1.55	Quicksilver, prfd........24½
Ontario........32	Sutro........21

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co. (new)100	Huron........2
Calumet & Hecla........211	Osceola........13¾
Franklin........11¾	Quincy........49

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta........$ 15	Mexican........$ 55
Belcher........1.00	Mono........4.00
Best & Belcher........1.12½	Mount Diablo........2.75
Bodie Consolidated. 1.62½	Navajo........40
Chollar........90	Ophir........80
Con. Cal. & Va........1.25	Potosi........15
Con. Pacific........60	Savage........1.75
Crown Point........90	Sierra Nevada........55
Eureka Con........2.00	Union Consolidated........40
Gould & Curry........65	Yellow Jacket........70
Hale & Norcross........4.00	

Yellow Jacket assessed 75c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more animated yesterday, with a general tendency to further weakness. The fact of fine weather favored a free movement of stuff from the country, and the markets rather went down in the absence of support than because of a bear pressure, though there was a little of the latter. The shipping demand was comparatively dull.

Provisions were easier and active. They were really strong considering the weakness in wheat and the fact that there was a rather heavy selling pressure on products, about 30,000 brls pork and 5,000 tcs lard being thrown on the market by Stauffner and Singer, supposed to be acting for the packing company. Hogs were steadier, with a smaller supply, and there was good buying by Hutchinson, Warren, Kirkwood, Rumsey, and others, mostly for pork. That article sold 5c higher, to $10.10 for February, and closed at $10.00 bid. Lard closed 5c lower, at $6.10 for February, and ribs a shade easier at $5.00 asked for the same month, with the usual differences for other deliveries. Pork seller all next year sold at $9.87½. Cash sales were reported of 1,350 tcs lard at $6.00@6.10; 250,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c; 50 boxes long and short clears at $5.20; 910,000 lbs green hams at 6¼c for 23-lb averages, $6.50@6.55 for 20-lb do, $7.00@7.10 for 16-lb do, and $7.62½ for 14-lb do; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7¾c, fresh packed; and 100 brls beef hams at $16.00.

Flour was very dull and probably weaker, with only a local trade. Sales were reported of 550 brls and 337 sacks, equal to a total of 820 brls, at $3.60@4.10 for Minnesota springs and the rest on private terms.

Wheat took another down turn, with a fair volume of trading that was mostly local. Liverpool was called easier and London dull, while private cables noted a further decline of 6d per quarter, and the visible supply in this country showed a larger increase than had been expected by most people in the trade. Also the blackboard showed a difference between receipts and shipments at primary points, which if kept up all the week would give another increase of not far from 2,000,000 bu. On all these hints the market declined ½c, to 90⅝c for May, but met with good buying by Hutchinson Driver, Roche, and Bliss, which firmed it up, and then the smaller shorts covered in a large line among them. It touched 91⅝c, and then fell back to 90½c, as Hutchinson began selling when he saw that buyers refused to follow it up. The decline was arrested by a report that consols were a shade lower, while news came that the crop of California is now believed to be 5,000,000 bu less than the least previous estimate. On this there was some good buying on New York orders, and the market went up to 91½c in the afternoon, as it was reported that 75,000 bu had been taken in Baltimore for export and that there were more signs of trouble in Montenegro. It closed at 91¼c asked, with January at 6¼c discount. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 84⅛@84¼c for No. 2, and at 69½c for No. 3 in a preferred house. Free on board lots sold at 86⅛c for No. 2, with 70@78c for No. 3, and 63@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 46,000 bu.

Red winter wheat in store sold at 87c for No. 2, and free on board at 82c for No. 3. Total sales 2 cars.

Corn was more active and irregular. Liverpool was quoted ¼d per cental lower, and our receipts were nearly 400 cars, while the weakness in wheat here and the fine weather in the West encouraged selling for this month. It sold off ⅛c to 39⅛c, and then rose to 40⅜c under a little buying, which resulted in the discovery that there was very little for sale. It closed at 40c bid, with May at ⅛c premium, and January at 1¼c discount. The latter was bought rather freely by men who were selling May and the year. About 25,000 bu year corn was delivered out at 1 o'clock, and it was thought that the bidding up was due to a desire to profit by some calls rather than because the corn was wanted. Cash lots in store sold at 39⅛@39⅝c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 33½c for No. 3 yellow. No. 3 was quoted at 33c, and 30c was bid for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 34½@35c for new No. 3 yellow and 38½c for old do, 33⅛@34½c for No. 3, the outside for yellow, and 33⅛@33⅝c for No. 4. Ears sold at 40c on track. Total cash sales about 102,000 bu.

Oats were steady and ⅛c higher for December. The volume of trading was extremely light, owing to a scarcity of orders. May sold at 31⅝@31⅝c together, at 31⅝c and at 31⅝@31⅝c together, closing at 31⅝c. The near futures were 3c discount. No. 2 in store sold at 28⅛@28⅜c, mainly at 28⅝c, or ⅛c lower. The sample market was steady for the better grades under a moderate demand and larger offerings, but low grades were dull and weak. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28⅝@28⅜c. The sales were at 27c for no grade, 27@30½c for No. 3, 30@32c for No. 3 white, 29@30c for No. 2, 33⅛@33c for No. 2 white, and 30c for No. 3 and 33c for No. 3 white barley oats. Total equal to about 120,000 bu.

Rye was weak, in sympathy with wheat and the absence of buying orders, and fully ½c lower. There was no trading in futures. December was nominally 60c, and January was offered at 60c. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 60c. The sample market was very quiet, owing to light offerings. No. 3 sold at 56@56½c and No. 2 at 61c on track and 61½@62c free on board. The sales aggregated about 6,000 bu.

Barley was weak and dull. The only sale reported in the in-store market was a car of No. 3 at 43c. No. 2 was quotably 65c and No. 4 35@36c. The sample market was slightly active early, but the demand dropped off suddenly and trading was very slow. There was a decline in prices of 1@3c. The sales were at 32c for No. 5, 40@47c for No. 4, 45@63½c for No. 3. Total equal to about 30,000 bu.

Millstuffs were firm, owing to light receipts and good demand. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $11.00@11.25; choice spring-wheat bran, $10.75@11.25; medium and fine, $10.25@10.50; coarse middlings, $10.75@11.50; and fine, $13.50@15.00. The sales were 2 cars bran at $11.25; 10 cars middlings at $11.25@13.25.

The seed market was steady and moderately active. Timothy was scarce and steady with a sale of prime seed at $1.69. Half a car of fair quality sold at $1.66. Futures were not mentioned. Clover was quiet and scarce. Prime seed was said to be nominally $5.40. A country lot of 4 bags sold at $5.57½. Flax was firm at $1.16½ for No. 1 cash. The receipts were fair, 62 cars coming in, but 30 of them were off grade. There was a good demand for No. 1, but rejected was slow and dull, and ranged at $1.11½@1.13 according to quality. Futures were fairly active, 35,000 bu selling for December at $1.16½. January sold at $1.17. Some December contracts were changed to February at 1c premium for the latter.

Cooperage was in good request and firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.00@1.05; lard tierces, $1.20@1.25. The following sales were reported: 2 cars pork barrels at $1.05, 6 cars lard tierces at $1.20, 2 cars do at $1.25.

Business was very dull on the street markets and there was scarcely anything doing in either vegetables or green fruits beyond a few shipments to Southern points. Holders of apples are occupying their time in the endeavor to invent schemes to get rid of them. The poultry market was more demoralized than ever. Sales of chickens were made at 3c per lb. It is useless for shippers to send in any more until the market is cleaned up. Game was firm and in a little better supply. The butter market is indulging in a "boom." Prices advanced to 40c at Elgin Monday. This caused an unsettled feeling here, and prices ranged at 33@37c for fine desirable goods, while a few fancy brands brought 40@41c. The cheese and grocery markets were unchanged, while that for hay was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The dry-goods market is gradually growing more active, orders from the country coming in quite freely, and fair quantities of holiday specialties are being taken by the near-by trade. Buyers in person are more numerous, and the outlook is that the business for the last month in the year will assume formidable proportions. The boot and shoe manufacturers report a good volume of trade in heavy goods.

It is proposed to make Saturday, Dec. 26, a holiday by the Board of Trade this year, and the matter will probably be submitted to a vote within a few days from now. Saturday is a short day anyhow, and very little business would be done the 26th if the board should decide not to adjourn.

Duluth thinks it probable that the receipts of wheat at that point will not exceed 50 cars per day this week.

Tomorrow the membership of E. D. Chapin in the Chicago Board of Trade will be sold to the highest bidder.

The estimated stock of lard here is 70,000 tcs and not the 7,000 tcs stated yesterday.

The rumor went around yesterday that the 75,000 bu wheat bought in Baltimore last week was for shipment to New York and not for export. It was afterwards explained to have been bought by a New York firm which sold an equal quantity against it at home.

Some people here think that the Minneapolis men who have been operating in wheat in this market are now committed to the bull side of the deal, having gone long last week and being obliged to advance prices for the sake of the effect on the market for flour. May be so.

A dispatch from England says that India and Australia are offering new wheat to arrive in January and February at the prices now current for cash lots.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$ 9.05	$ 9.00 @ 9.07½	$ 9.00
January	9.95	9.90 @ 9.97½	9.90
February	10.05	10.00 @10 10	10.00
May	10.42½	10.35 @10.47½	10.37½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 6.00	$5.97½@ 6.00	$ 5.95
January	6.07½	6.02½@ 6.07½	6.02½
February	6.15	6.12½@ 6.17½	6.10
March	6.22½	6.20 @ 6.22½	6.17½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.95	$ 4.90 @ 4.95	$ 4.90
February	5.00	......@ 5.00	4.97½
March	5.10	5.05 @ 5.07½	5.05
WHEAT.			
December	84⅝	84¼@ 85	84⅝
January	85⅛	84⅜@ 85⅜	85
February	85⅝	84⅞@ 85⅞	85⅛
May	91⅛	90⅝@ 91⅝	91⅛
CORN.			
Year	39⅝	39⅛@ 40⅛	40
January	38⅜	38 @ 38⅝	38⅛
February	37⅞	37⅝@ 37⅞	37⅞
May	40⅜	40 @ 40⅜	40⅜
OATS.			
No. 2	28⅛	....@ 28⅛	28⅛
January	28⅝	....@ 28⅝	28⅝
February	28⅝	....@	28⅝
May	31⅛	31⅝@ 31⅛	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	February.
No. 2 spring	$ 71⅛	$ 71⅛	$......
No. 2 corn	38⅝	35⅝	... ...
No. 2 oats	24	24⅛	......
Pork	......	10.72½	10.82½
Lard	......	6.60	6.65
Short ribs	5.47½	5.55	5.55

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 3.55 @ 3.60
Long clears, loose	4.50 @ 4.55
Short clears, loose	4.90 @ 5.00
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	6.85 @ 7.10
Sweet-pickled hams (15@18 lbs)	7.50 @ 8.50
Bacon, short ribs	5.65 @ 5.75
Bacon, short clears	5.90 @ 6.00
Bacon, hams	8.00 @ 8.25
Beef hams	15.75 @16.00
Mess beef	8.25 @ 8.50
Choice patents, winter flour, in brls	5.25 @ 5.50
Choice Michigan family, in brls	4.75 @ 5.00
Choice Wisconsin family, in brls	4.60 @ 4.85
Choice, in export sacks	4.25 @ 4.75
Choice Colorado, in cotton sacks	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair to choice seconds, in brls	3.50 @ 3.75
Minnesota bakers', in brls	4.00 @ 4.25
Minnesota bakers', in export sacks	3.60 @ 3.90
Medium to choice soft wheat, in brls	3.75 @ 4.00
Minnesota low grades, in export sacks	2.50 @ 3.25
Good to choice rye flour, in brls	3.40 @ 3.60
Good to choice do, in sacks	3.20 @ 3.40
Eastern buckwheat flour, in brls	6.25 @ 6.75
Western do, in brls	6.25 @ 6.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	8,816	24,567	9,218	26,874
Wheat, bu	89,994	267,852	9,377	49,812
Corn, bu	181,338	103,174	84,710	80,590
Oats, bu	112,090	62,516	53,864	75,029
Rye, bu	3,855	6,897	5,200	8,115
Barley, bu	60,676	48,802	39,385	34,602
Grass seed, lbs	220,860	102,780	55,362	107,421
Flaxseed, bu	43,272	12,523	13,249	13,300
Broom-corn, lbs	13,100	172,200	34,872	101,547
Cured meats, lbs	1,063,315	1,282,200	2,572,180	3,680,315
Canned meats, cases	......	......	3,013	12,536
Dressed beef, lbs	1,340	80,000	4,006,517	559,441
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	46
Beef, brls	......	......	694	504
Pork, brls	265	560	2,423	2,963
Lard, lbs	374,080	505,300	705,580	2,055,860
Cheese, lbs	152,530	191,150	128,205	179,495
Butter, lbs	252,080	237,706	360,000	315,920
Dressed hogs, No	172	15	499	34
Live hogs, No	54,615	41,469	3,131	3,147
Cattle, No	8,005	6,559	2,029	2,541
Sheep, No	6,752	3,724	790	151
Hides, lbs	348,956	279,291	850,796	534,010
Wool, lbs	156,407	134,491	49,869	164,720
Coal, tons	16,895	16,475	9,346	8,949
Lumber, M feet	796	599	2,618	2,602
Shingles, M No	230	......	......	......
Salt, brls	6,604	11,280	5,332	7,077

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	3	2	6
Spring wheat	90	58	17	165
Corn	196	174	28	398
Oats	32	88	1	121
Rye	6	..	..	6
Barley	3	51	24	78
Total	328	374	72	774

Total about 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,452 bu wheat and 8,168 bu corn. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 85 cars wheat, 185 cars corn, and 165 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 15.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 15.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 12.
Chicago	90,000	41,000	45,000	9,500	10,000	19,500
Milwaukee	30,500	29,500	42,500	1,500	25,000	......
St. Louis	12,000	21,500	12,000	......	2,000	......
Toledo	20,500	6,000	8,000	6,000	2,500	4,500
Detroit	10,000	32,500	16,500	......	4,000	5,500
Kansas City	3,500	9,000	4,000	6,500	2,000	5,000
Minneapolis	102,000	134,000	75,000	18,500	17,500	15,000
Duluth	67,000	83,000	107,000	3,000	......	......
New York	28,500	4,000	30,500	......	......	32,000
Philadelphia	16,500	16,000	......	500	42,000	......
Baltimore	4,000	9,500	3,000	......	......	......
Total	391,500	386,000	344,000	45,500	105,000	81,500

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 5,215,612 brls; wheat, 18,474,956 bu; corn, 59,597,305 bu; oats, 35,954,915 bu; rye, 1,833,941 bu; barley, 10,010,585 bu; flaxseed, 6,350,065 bu; cured meats, 151,270,684 lbs; lard, 66,647,644 lbs; cheese, 39,850,336 lbs; butter, 88,972,184 lbs; cattle, No., 1,820,959; sheep, No., 941,860; hides, 61,500,983 lbs; wool, 47,025,832 lbs; coal, 3,587,442 tons; lumber, 1,717,778 m feet; shingles, 1,293,504 m; salt, 1,408,035 brls.

The following were the stocks of the speculative grades of grain in this city at the close of three weeks past:

	Dec. 12, 1885.	Dec. 5, 1885.	Nov. 28, 1885.
Wheat, bu	13,022,271	12,830,776	12,717,948
Corn, bu	587,426	409,451	273,027
Oats, bu	133,774	99,530	88,769
Rye, bu	237,088	222,886	214,024
Barley, bu	94,430	94,430	92,130

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Quiet, with a moderate supply, and steady. Choice hand-picked mediums were quotably $1.50@1.60 per bu and navies at $1.55@1.65. Fair stocks were offered at about $1.40, and common dirty beans were dull at $1.00@1.25, according to condition.

BROOM-CORN—Firm and fairly active, although the demand was checked by holders being indifferent about selling. Stocks are comparatively light and an advance inevitable. The receipts last week were 154,390 lbs; shipments, 458,332 lbs. We quote:

Self-working, green, as to growth	7¼@8¼
Self-working, slightly tipped	7 @7½
Self-working, common	6 @6½
Hurl, green	7¼@8¼
Hurl, slightly tipped	7 @7½
Hurl, common	6 @6½
Inside and covers, green	7 @8½
Inside and covers, slightly tipped	6½@7½
Inside and covers, common	6 @7
Crooked, as to length and color	3½@5½
Common and heated, damaged	4½@7

BUTTER—This market was excited, unsettled, and higher, prices at Elgin advancing to 40c Monday. Fine desirable goods were held at 33@37c, and a few lots of extra fancy brands brought 40@41c. The supply was light and the demand good—mainly from the butterine men. The market was in such shape that it was difficult to say what the outcome would be. There was no movement in any other grades. The receipts last week were 1,211,356 lbs; shipments, 1,617,432 lbs. We quote: Creamery, choice to fancy, 35@37c; do, fine, 32@34c; do, fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy, fancy, 22@25c; do, choice, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 6@7c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged. There was a fair volume of trade in limited quantities for fine full creams on local account and for shipment to Southern points. Nothing else was wanted. The receipts last week were 563,522 lbs; shipments, 479,404 lbs. We quote: Young America, full cream, 10@10½c; full cream cheddar, 9½@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@10½c; skimmed, choice, 6½@8c; skimmed, common to good, 3½@4½c; inferior, 1@3c.

CRANBERRIES—There was scarcely any movement in this fruit and only for choice, fine varieties. Poor, soft berries were abundant, but they were almost unsalable at any price. We quote: Common, $2.50@4.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $5.00@5.50; bell and bugle, $6.00; fancy Cape Cod, $5.00@6.00; boxes of 12 quarts, 50@60c; and bu boxes, $1.25@1.75.

EGGS—Continued firm and unchanged, with a moderate inquiry. Guaranteed new-laid eggs found a ready sale at 22@23c per doz. We quote: Strictly fresh-laid, 20@21c; ice-house 18@20c; and choice pickled, 14@16c, according to quality.

GAME—In a little better supply, with a good demand for fresh receipts and firm at the following quotations: Partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $1.75@2.00; grouse, $2.50@3.00; mallard ducks $2.50@3.00; redheads, $2.50@3.00; butter-balls, $1.25@1.50; and teal, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $8.00@9.00; reed-birds, 60c; pigeons, $1.00; choice venison saddles, 9@10c per lb; bear saddles, 9@12c per lb; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Very quiet, except that there were some shipping orders for oranges and lemons. These were steady as follows: We quote: Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50; Florida lemons, $3.50@4.00; Florida oranges, $2.50@2.75 per case; New Orleans brights, $4.00@4.25 per brl; russets, $3.00, and Jamaicas, $6.50@7.00; mandarins, $3.50; fancy Aspinwall bananas, $2.25@2.50; apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; pears, 25@40c per basket; Catawba grapes, 60@65c per basket of 10 lbs and 40@45c per basket of 5 lbs; Malaga grapes, 40 lbs net, $7.50; 55 lbs net, $9.00; figs, 10c per lb in brls.

GROCERIES—Coffees were very firm, owing to an increased scarcity and an improved demand. Sugar was steady and fairly active. Rice was unchanged. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18¾@24½c; Maracaibo, 13¾@15¾c; Mexican, fair to good, 11¼@12¾c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12¼c; fair, 9¼c; good, 9@9¾c; common, 7¾c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¼@7½c; powdered, 7¼@7½c; standard granulated, 7c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 5¾@6¼c; yellow, 5½@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—There was a good demand for all grades, and the market was steady and in a satisfactory condition. The offerings were moderate and deficient in timothy. A number of orders could not be filled. Some choice upland sold at $10.00. Oat straw was in fair request at $7.00. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50 on track, $12.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50@9.50; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 Illinois prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 265 tons; shipments, 27 tons.

HIDES—Unchanged and firm, with a fair inquiry for all grades. The receipts last week were 1,362,329 lbs; shipments, 2,598,053 lbs. We quote: Light green salted, 9½@9¾c; heavy cows, 9@9½c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12½c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9½c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6½@6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon oils were in continued good request and firm. All other grades were quiet and linseed easy. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10½c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; white winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 10¼c; do, 87°, 17c; do, 88°, 17c; do, 90°, 20c.

POTATOES—Very firm and in good demand at the recent advance, with heavier receipts. We quote: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 65@68c; Beauty of Hebron, 60@63c; red rose, 48@50c; and white rose, 60@65c. Stocks from store, 60@78c.

POULTRY—This market was in a demoralized condition, owing to plentiful receipts and a lack of demand. Some sales of chickens were made at 3c per lb. We quote: Hens and chickens, 4@4½c per lb; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks and geese, 7@8c.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady. Grease dull and easy. We quote: City, 4¾@5c; No. 1 country, 4¼@4¾c; No. 2 do, 4c; "A" white grease, 4¼c; "B" do, 4c; yellow, 3¼@3½c; brown, 3¼c.

VEGETABLES—Dull for local consumption, but a fair volume of shipments were made to distant points. Prices were firm, as follows: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per 100; squash, 75c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl; New Jerseys, $3.00@3.50 per brl; celery, 30@35c and mammoth 50c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; red cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100.

WHISKY—Steady. Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.15.

WOOL—Steady and comparatively quiet. The demand is mostly for medium and choice grades. In some instances prices a shade higher than the quotations are obtained for very choice lots of some wools. The receipts last week were 332,905 lbs; shipments, 551,423 lbs. We quote:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa

Coarse, tub	22@28	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	30@35	Fine, washed	28@35
Fine, unwashed	21@23	Medium, washed	30@32
Medium, unwashed	23@26	Coarse, washed	27@30
Coarse, unwashed	19@23		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@22	Coarse, unwashed	19@21
Medium, unwashed	19@22		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 30c; extra firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 20c; extra firsts, 18c; roll butter, 13c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9¼c; full cream, flats, 10c; Young Americas, 9½c; part skim, flats, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 23c; December, 23c; buyer, 25c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 14	8,005	54	54,615	6,752
Tuesday, Dec. 15	8,000	100	54,500	5,400
Total	16,005	154	109,115	12,152
Same time last week	17,699	173	81,884	12,162
Increase	......	......	27,231	......
Decrease	1,694	19	......	10
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 14	2,029	59	3,131	790
Tuesday, Dec. 15	2,000	....	4,500	600
Total	4,029	59	7,631	1,390
Same time last week	4,558	....	9,070	594

Actual receipts of hogs at Chicago last Monday 56,615, being the largest since Monday, Nov. 23, when 56,010 were received. Tuesday, Nov. 10, the number reached 62,379 head, being the heaviest day's arrivals this year. Friday, Dec. 5, 1884, Chicago received 65,597, being the largest receipts on record.

Excessive arrivals of both cattle and hogs caused a still further softening of values, while sheep commanded previous quotations. During Monday and Tuesday native beef cattle declined 15@30c and hogs 5@15c. As compared with rates ten days ago cattle exhibit 50@70c decline. Best shipping cattle are now worth about $5.25, and good 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers are selling at $3.80@4.15.

CATTLE—Eastern advices reported the general cattle trade badly demoralized, with offerings largely in excess of the demand. A telegram from Buffalo quoted prices as low as in Chicago, and New York reported offerings heavy and demand light. At Chicago Monday's market closed weak and fully 10c lower, closing with fully 2,000 cattle unsold. Tuesday's fresh arrivals amounted to 8,000, making about 10,000 on sale. With such heavy offerings and unfavorable advices from other markets the trade was weak and uncertain, but along toward noon more life was noticeable, and transactions were made 20@30c below last week's latest figures, or 10@15c below Monday's closing prices. The Christmas-cattle trade is rather glutted, and fully 300 very choice beeves were carried over unsold. Mr. J. D. Gillett, the well-known feeder, had over 100 head of extra fine cattle in, but they went over with the rest. The best shipping qualities were also neglected, and buyers refused to pay over $5.00 for cattle suitable for New York fine trade or exportation. Many choice droves sold below $4.75, and very few cattle sold above $4.40, with hundreds of well-bred steers only making $3.75@4.20. Common qualities sold as low as $3.40, and feeders took some 1,200-lb cattle for fattening purposes at $3.25@3.50. Good 1,297-lb shippers sold at $3.80, and corn-fed Colorados averaging almost 1,400 lbs as low as $4.00. A few fancy Christmas beeves sold at $6.00, and a couple of premium bullocks averaging almost 1,900 lbs went at $6.40. Some 1,745-lb cattle sold to a Philadelphia buyer for fine trade at $5.50. Native butcher stock sold actively at about previous quotations. Stockers and feeders in only moderate request and generally weaker. Revised quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, nominally	$ 5.50@ 6.30
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	4.65@ 5.25
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	3.85@ 4.60
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.35@ 3.90
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.20@ 3.65
Fair to choice cows	2.25@ 3.25
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@ 2.40
Poor to choice bulls	1.75@ 2.75
Stockers, 550 to 880 lbs	2.40@ 3.10
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.10@ 3.80
Grass-fed Texans	2.65@ 3.50
Milch cows, per head	25.00@50.00

SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
2 Christmas	1,885	$6.40	20	1,008	$4.00
17 Christmas	1,496	6.00	16	1,067	4.05
19 Christmas	1,425	5.60	60	1,245	4.10
14 Christmas	1,745	5.50	13	1,178	4.10
45	1,510	5.10	16	1,238	4.10
17	1,547	4.80	18	1,201	4.12½
35	1,465	4.70	22	1,196	4.15
48	1,300	4.60	30	1,282	4.15
15	1,388	4.60	19	1,285	4.15
20	1,273	4.50	57	1,318	4.17½
68	1,451	4.40	51	1,250	4.20
30	1,100	4.00	18	1,245	4.25
16 Colorado	1,388	4.00	17	1,298	4.25
40	1,313	3.85	63	1,325	4.25
39	1,297	3.80	17	1,194	4.30
17	1,116	3.50	47	1,392	4.35
19	1,000	3.65	17	1,336	4.35
17	1,113	3.65	20	1,318	4.40
18	1,156	3.75	18	1,195	4.40
37	1,048	3.80	19	1,250	4.40
17	1,190	3.80	19	1,330	4.40
37 Colorado	1,116	3.90	19	1,245	4.50
19	1,078	3.90	19	1,298	4.75
26	1,273	4.00	18	1,441	4.50
40 Texans	939	3.40	75 cows	858	3.00
185 Texans	909	3.30	21 cows	1,078	3.10
25 Texans	725	3.00	18 cows	1,056	3.12½
9 cows	1,167	4.00	12 cows	1,224	3.15
1 bull	1,720	4.00	22 cows	1,042	3.15
1 cow	1,550	5.25	19 cows	1,068	3.25
12 bulls	1,228	2.85	11 cows	1,189	3.30
4 cows	840	1.65	10 cows	974	3.50
17 cows	921	1.90	27 yearlings	846	3.75
11 mixed	957	2.00	50 feeders	1,028	3.65
16 cows	862	2.15	15 feeders	1,228	3.65
39 cows	887	2.35	29 feeders	1,076	3.40
26 cows	872	2.40	14 feeders	1,032	3.35
24 cows	857	2.40	45 feeders	980	3.25
22 cows	1,005	2.40	20 stockers	741	3.20
33 cows	978	2.60	35 yearlings	682	3.10
82 cows	898	2.65	27 stockers	788	2.87½
39 cows	876	2.75	30 stockers	718	2.80
26 cows	934	2.85	29 stockers	762	2.80
15 cows	948	2.90	22 stockers	648	2.50

HOGS—Arrivals for Monday and Tuesday amounted to about 110,000, against less than 82,000 the same period of last week. Monday's market was active at 5@10c decline, closing with about 9,000 unsold. Tuesday's arrivals were estimated at 55,000, against 40,000 the same day last week. With over 64,000 hogs on sale the market was naturally very weak. Early transactions, however, showed little if any change, while any time after 11 o'clock buyers experienced little difficulty in obtaining 5c decline. The afternoon market was very weak, and fully 12,000 remained unsold. Armour & Co. and the Chicago Packing & Provision Company purchased 8,000 each, and other local packers secured about 20,000, with the number taken by dressed-meat operators, city butchers, and Eastern shippers about 7,500. The unexpected heavy receipts had a very weakening effect on the market, and estimates for Wednesday place the probable arrivals at 46,000, which will cause a still further softening of values. The quality of fresh arrivals was much better, and showed decided improvement over Monday's offerings. The bulk of fair to choice heavy sold at $3.60@3.80, though as high as $3.85@3.87½ and an outside transaction up to $3.95 were reported. Selected light weights met with a very brisk demand, and best singeing weights sold at $3.85, with pigs averaging less than 120 lbs up to $3.65. The bulk of good to choice bacon grades, averaging 150 and 200 lbs, sold at $3.60@3.75, with inferior light down to $3.35@3.50. Very few heavy sold below $3.60, and at the close $3.75@3.80 was the top for choice offerings. The skip market was fairly brisk at $2.70 for common up to $3.20@3.45 for fair to good selections. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	387	$3.95	279	314	$3.75	344	200	$3.75
48	382	3.87½	49	308	3.75	264	178	3.75
101	339	3.95	64	287	3.72½	68	173	3.75
104	352	3.82½	136	292	3.70	91	208	3.72½
104	126	3.65	48	305	3.70	92	171	3.70
104	190	3.85	65	241	3.70	245	161	3.65
85	120	3.55	92	281	3.67½	124	157	3.65
124	358	3.80	64	280	3.65	108	169	3.60
62	297	3.80	56	240	3.65	85	124	3.50
104	265	3.77½	62	252	3.62½	82	153	3.45
56	296	3.75	57	245	3.60	104	134	3.40
56	296	3.75	84	248	3.55	56	142	3.35
65	301	3.75	41	201	3.55	49	124	3.35

SHEEP—This branch of trade opened firm, but closed weak, with quite a good many common sheep unsold. The supply of choice stock was larger. The demand was principally from dressed mutton operators. Common qualities sold about 15c lower than last Saturday's closing prices. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	59	$2.00	90	121	$3.55	111	83	$2.80
116	63	2.20	97	98	3.62½	73	88	2.85
118	73	2.40	64	125	4.00	114	89	3.10
43	81	2.50	82	120	4.25	108	92	3.25
50	79	2.60	45 lbs	71	4.50	75	101	3.40
123 No	90	2.70	71	62	2.12½	65	121	3.50
92	91	2.75	37	81	2.25	35	130	3.60
105	81	2.82½	96	89	2.40	41	93	3.75
97	84	3.00	61	85	2.60	85	107	4.05
94	101	3.15	236	79	2.65	51 lbs	61	4.25
69	97	3.30	120	83	2.75	29 lbs	72	4.75
195	105	3.50						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,050 head, mainly for exportation. No trading in live cattle; dressed beef a shade firmer for prime, but dull and weak for common; city slaughtered sides sold at 6½@8½c per lb, some of the best going to 9@9½c. Exports, 2,240 quarters of beef and 200 carcases of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; firm for good stock, with sales of sheep at 3½@5¼c per lb, and a carload of choice lambs at $6.30 per 100 lbs. No common stock offered.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; no sales on live weight; firmer feeling at the nominal range of $3.90@4.10 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 890 head; shipments, none; market dull and 5@10c lower on all grades; good to choice shipping, $4.80@5.15; fair to medium, $4.50@4.75; common, $3.65@4.25; good cows and heifers, $3.00@3.50; good feeders, $3.50@3.75; stockers, $2.40@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,200 head; shipments, none; market active and a shade lower; extra butcher hogs brought 4c; butcher and best heavy, $3.85@3.95; packing, $3.60@3.75; light, $3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market dull and 10@15c lower; good to choice, $2.75@3.25; common to fair, $2.00@2.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,014 head; shipments, 575; slow and 10c lower; exporters, $5.00@5.25; good to choice shipping, $4.60@4.90; common to medium, $4.20@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,193 head; shipments, 1,412; weak and 5@10c lower; good to choice heavy, $3.55@3.75; light and mixed, $3.30@3.50; common, $3.10@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 729; shipments, none; active; fair to good, $2.50@3.05; common to medium, $1.50@2.25; scalawags, 50@75c each.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 565 head; shipments, 627; market dull at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 2,700; market slow; Philadelphias, $3.90@4.00; Yorkers, $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 2,800; market dull, slow, and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 325; quiet and unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; active and firm; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.70@3.75; good light mixed, $3.65@3.70; good mediums, $3.75@3.80; choice heavy, $3.80@3.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best grades, $3.25@5.40.

HOGS—Steady; common to best, $3.25@3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull; common to best, $1.75@3.25; lambs, common to best, $2.50@3.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; demand poor; supply good; winter, 7s 1d@7s 3d; spring, 7s 1d@7s 3d; California, 6s 10d@7s; club, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Corn firm and in poor demand at 4s 9¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 32s; long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s 3d.

CHEESE—45s.

Receipts of wheat last three days, 213,000 centals, 64,000 being American. Corn, 32,000 centals. Weather cold and dry.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 49s; do Western, 40s. Lard is in poor demand; spot, December, January, and February, 32s; steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 2d. Flour is in poor demand; 8s 2d. Corn is in poor demand and easy; spot, 4s 9½d; December, 4s 8d; January, 4s 3¼d; February, 4s 3¼d.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 p.m.—LINSEED OIL—£20@£20 10s per ton.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼@7½d per gal.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—PETROLEUM—18¾f paid; 18¾f sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—COTTON—Flat; middling uplands, 5d; do Orleans, 5 3-16d; sales, 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 6,100 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, demand poor; supply good. The receipts for the last three days were 213,000 centals, including 64,000 American. Corn steady but the demand is poor; new mixed Western 4s 9½d. The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 32,000 centals.

TALLOW—Prime city, 26s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 27s 6d per cwt.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Wheat rather easier; California club, 6s 11d@7s 2d; white Michigan, 7s 3d; red winter, 7s 1d; spring, 7s 1d. Corn rather easier, 4s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 32s. Long clear sides, 29s; short clear sides, 30s. Beef, extra India mess, 83s. Tallow dull and a shade lower; 26s 3d. Cheese, 45s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn very dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn weaker. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rather easier. Country markets—English and French slow. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 33s 6d. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 33s 6d; spring, 32s; California, 35s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 22s 3d. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s 6d. PARIS—Flour and wheat quieter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter in speculative line fluctuated considerably on a moderately active movement, winding up here heavily on a further decline of ⅛@⅝c a bu. Cable accounts dispiriting. Increase in visible supply also discouraging. Early deliveries in partial neglect and weaker and irregular. Shippers idle. Sales: No. 2 red in elevator quoted as closing at 94c; do, afloat from store, to a local miller, at equal to 94⅞c; No. 2 Northwestern spring afloat, from elevator for export, at 93⅛c. It was mentioned at the Produce Exchange that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad had practically agreed to join in the grading system (making this system now uniform), and to commence to grade its deliveries here of grain on the formal signing of the stipulated conditions by the executive of the company. No. 2 red futures: December, closing at 92⅞c; January 93@93⅛c, closing at 93⅛c; February 94⅝@95⅛c, closing at 95c; March 96¼@97⅛c, closing at 96⅞c; April 98½@98⅞c, closing at 98⅞c; May 99⅝c@$1.00⅝, closing at $1.00; June $1.01, closing at $1.01.

CORN—Early deliveries further gave way in price about ⅛@1c a bu on a fair business, in good part for shipment, leaving off more steadily. And in the futures line speculative trading was more animated, and though at the outset again depressed prices rallied through the later dealings and wound up firmly, with February and May a shade higher than last evening, though December had lost ⅜c a bu. Sales: No. 2, afloat, prompt, at 51⅛@52c, closing at 51⅝ bid, and in elevator at 50⅛@50⅝c, closing at 50¼c bid; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 50⅛c; do old crop, afloat, 54c; Futures: No. 2 December 50@50⅝c, closing at 50⅛c; January 49⅛@49⅝c, closing at 49⅜c; February 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅞; March 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅛c; April 48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c; May 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c.

OATS—Weakened slightly on a comparatively dull market, though closing steady. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35@35⅛c, closing at 35c; No. 2, in elevator, at 34⅝@35c, closing at 34⅝c bid, and delivered at 35¼c. No. 2 futures: December, closing at 34⅞c; January 35⅛@35¼c, closing at 35⅛c; February 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36⅛c; May 37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c.

RYE—Heavy and in partial neglect.

BARLEY—In less request, but held as before. Choice ungraded Canada sold on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted more attention, especially Western steam lard in the speculative line, but weakened slightly in price. Pork quiet but steady; mess, $9.87½@10.37; family do, in lots, $11.00@11.50; clear backs, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats held confidently, though not active; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lb averages, sold at 5c. Bacon neglected and nominal. Western steam lard very quiet for early delivery, with contract grade at $6.40 and choice at $6.42½. Futures: December $6.41, closing at $6.39; January $6.41@6.43, closing at $6.40; February $6.40@6.50, closing at $6.46; March $6.53@6.56, closing at $6.53; April $6.63@6.65, closing at $6.63; May $6.79, closing at $6.76.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—A moderate call noted for butter and cheese at generally very firm prices.

TALLOW—4 15-16@5c.

SUGARS—Raw strong though quiet; refined inactive, with granulated 6¼@6⅜c, and other kinds as before.

FREIGHTS—Though less active, ruled steady; of the contracts by the steam-packets on berth: For London, hence, corn at 3¾d; provisions for Liverpool, local, at 17s 6d@25s per ton and 3s 3d@4s per tierce; Glasgow, corn at 4¼@4½d; Bordeaux, corn on private terms, quoted at 9c; Hamburg, corn at 60 pfennigs; Bremen, corn at 82½@85 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 9 3-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c; sales, 218 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; December, 9.20c; January, 9.28c; February, 9.38c; March, 9.49c; April, 9.61c; May, 9.72c; June, 9.84c; July, 9.94c; August, 10.02c; September, 9.71c; October, 9.51c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,045 brls; exports, 10,975 brls, 5,206 sacks; weak; sales, 13,000 brls; common to good extra Western and State, $3.40@3.75; good to choice do, $3.80@5.50; common to good extra Ohio, $3.30@5.60; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.30@5.50.

HOPS—Quiet and about steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio weak; 8¾c. Options lower and dull; sales, 12,000 bags; December, 6.65c; January, 6.60@6.65c; February, 6.65@6.70c; March, 6.70@6.75c; April, 6.80c; May, 6.85c; June, 6.90c; October, 7.05c. Rice firm; domestic, 4@7c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United closed at 91¼c.

RESIN—Quiet.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 37¾c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; receipts, 1,312 packages.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 27@35c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,045 brls; wheat, 26,650 bu; corn, 187,658 bu; oats, 58,950 bu; rye, none; barley, 17,550 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 10,979 brls and 5,206 sacks; wheat, none; corn, 5,846 bu; oats, 394 bu.

The following is the visible supply of grain as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange: Wheat, 58,149,717 bu; corn, 5,955,728 bu.

The total exports of produce from this port during the last week were valued at $6,459,690.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote Northern creamery at 23@27c per lb for choice to extra fall and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 23@28c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@24c for choice to extra and 13@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 17@18c for choice to extra, 10@14c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 16@20c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 15@17c for choice fresh and 8@10c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9¾@10c per lb; choice, 8¾@9c; and common to good, 5@8c; Vermont, choice to extra at 8½@9½c; common, 5@7c; Western, extra, 9@9½c; choice, 8@8½c; common to good, 4@6c; Worcester County full cream, 9¾@10c; sage, 8@14c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat opened on 'Change at 97¼c; May declined ⅛c, then outside firmness had the effect of raising values, and May advanced to 97⅜c, grew weak again and declined back to the opening figure, fluctuated a little, and closed at noon strong with 97⅝c bid; December No. 1 Northern sold at 91⅛c and May at 98⅛c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—The afternoon feeling was firm, May opening at 97⅜c bid, remained steady for awhile, and closed with 97⅝@97¾c bid; sales, 1,000,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—67,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—2,500 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed 1c lower than the opening price this morning; sales of 20,000 bu at 98¼c, 10,000 bu at 98c, and 5,000 bu No. 1 Northern at 95¼c; winter wheat steady. Corn was so weak that it would have been dangerous to bid 42c for nice yellow corn on track if not wanted.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, December, 87¼@88½c; January, 89@89¼c; February, 91@91¼c; March, 93@93¼c. Corn, spot quiet; mixed, 40@49c; yellow, 45@45c. Futures steady but quiet; No. 2 mixed December, 48½@48c; January, 46¼@46¾c; February, 45¾@46¼c; March, 45¼@46¼c. Oats, spot scarce and higher; white, 39@44c; mixed, 39½c. Futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, December, 39¾@40c; January, 38⅛@38⅝c; February, 38½@39c; March, 39@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady with moderate demand. Lard quiet.

BUTTER—Firm and active; creamery extras, 32@34c.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat market irregular, closed firm; No. 1 hard, 89½c cash or December; 90c January; 90⅝c February; 97¼c May. No. 1 Northern, December, 84c; January, 85c; February, 86c; May, 91¼c.

FLOUR—More inquiry, but bids below prices asked. Large purchases could not be made at quotations; patents, $4.75@5.00; bakers', $3.75@4.00.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,480 bu; flour, 9,165 brls.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 101,920 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat was very active, and prices ruled lower during a greater part of the session, but closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday; market opened weak and ⅛c lower, but the demand was steady and the price gradually improved ⅛@⅜c, fluctuated narrowly until near the close, when, after advancing sharply ⅛@⅜c, it closed as above stated; No. 2 red, cash, 93⅛c; January 93⅛@94⅛c, closing at 94⅛c; February 95⅝@96⅛c, closing at 96⅛c, nominal; May $1.01⅛@1.02⅛@1.02¼, closing at $1.02⅛@1.02¼. Corn was in good demand and firm, selling ⅛@⅜c higher, except for cash and December, which declined ⅛@⅜c; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛c; December 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33⅛c; January 33⅛@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c; February 34⅛@35c, closing at 35c; May 37⅛@37⅝c, closing at 37⅝c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed cash, 28⅛c; December, 28⅛c; May, 31⅛c. Rye neglected; no sales. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—More doing and firmer; small lots, $4.37½@4.40; January, $4.30.

BUTTER—Strong but slow; creamery, 20@30c; dairy, 16@27c.

EGGS—Steady at 20c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.08.

HAY—In urgent shipping demand for prime grades; prairie, $9.00@11.50; timothy, $11.00@14.00.

BRAN—Steady; 58c at mill; 60c on east track.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $1.65@1.70.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; no material change in values. Pork, new, $10.00; old, $9.50. Lard quiet and easy at $5.85@5.90. Bulk meats—Loose lots, long clear, $4.85; short rib, $4.95; short clear, $5.10; boxed lots, long clear, $4.85; short rib, $4.90@5.05; short clear, $5.15@5.20. Bacon in fair demand; long clear, $5.60; short ribs, $5.70; short clear, $5.85@5.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and a shade better. Corn barely steady. Oats steady and unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, 85c; January, 89@89⅛c; February, 90⅛@90⅝c; March, 92⅛@93⅛c; May, 96@96⅛c. Corn—Western firmer; mixed, spot, 46¼@46⅝c; December, 46@46⅛c; January, 45c; February, 45⅛@46⅛c; March, 45⅛@46⅛c; steamer, 43c. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 39@40c; mixed, 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,842 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 155,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,974 brls; corn, 47,500 bu.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9c.

GRAIN—Quiet. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 94c; No. 3 red, 92c. Corn—New mixed, 37c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 33c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Bacon—Clear rib sides nominal; clear sides, $6.25; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $5.15; clear sides, $5.40; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork, $10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $10.00. Lard—Choice leaf, $7.50.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Corn dull, lower; white, 44c; mixed, 45c; yellow, 46c.

PORK—Scarce and firm at $9.87½.

SUGAR—Dull and drooping; open, kettle, strictly prime, 5c; prime, 4¾c; fair, 4¼@4⅝c; centrifugals, 6c; plantation granulated, 6¾@6 11-16c; choice white, 6 3-16c; off white, 6⅛c; choice yellow clarified, 5¾c; prime yellow clarified, 5@5 1-16c; seconds, 4½@5⅛c.

Other articles unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; new high mixed, 33@34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 31@32¼c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28⅜c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 61@62c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 12,290 bu; oats, 11,480 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 27,750 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—White, 91½c asked cash and December, 92c bid January, and 98⅛@98½c asked for May; No. 2 red, 92⅞c cash and December, 93⅞c asked for January, 94⅛c asked for February, and 98½c bid May; No. 3 red, 82c asked; receipts, 3,000 bu. Corn, 35c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c bid; No. 2, 32c asked.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; cash, 85⅛c; January, 84⅛c; May, 91c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28⅜c. Rye dull; No. 1, 62c. Barley firm; No. 2, 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, cash or December, $9.90. Prime steam lard, cash or December, $6.10; January, $6.12½.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; 7¼@8¼c.

EGGS—Quiet; 20@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,060 brls; wheat, 39,299 bu; barley, 13,005 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 530 brls; wheat, 1,395 bu; barley, 5,750 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 68c bid, 68¾c asked; January, 69¼c bid, 69⅝c asked; May, 78¾@78⅝c. Corn quiet; cash, 26⅝c bid, 27c asked; January, 27⅛c bid, 27⅜c asked; May, 31c bid, 31⅝c asked. Oats nominal; 26⅛c bid.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9c.

FLOUR—Dull and weaker; family, $4.00@4.25; fancy, $4.40@4.70.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 92¼@94c; receipts, 12,500 bu; shipments, 1,500. Corn firm; No. 3 mixed, 35⅛c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 32@33c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 66c. Barley steady; extra No. 3 spring, 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $10.25. Lard easier at $6.05. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; unchanged.

SUGAR—Firm; unchanged.

EGGS—Easy; 20c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $3.00@3.75; packing and butchers', $3.75@3.95; receipts, 6,474; shipments, 360.

Toledo, O., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash or December, 93c asked; January, 94⅛c; February, 95⅛c; May, 99⅜c. Corn—Little doing; cash or year, 39c asked; January, 38⅛c asked; May, 40⅛c. Oats firm; cash, 31c; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash or December, $5.45 asked; January, $5.50 asked; February, $5.55.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed a shade lower and firm; cash, 92⅞@93⅛c; December, 92⅞c; January, 93⅞c; February, 95c; May, 99⅛c. Corn steady; cash, 38½c bid; year, 39c asked; May, 40⅛c bid. Oats unchanged; cash, 31c; May, 33⅛c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50.

CLOVER-SEED—Inactive and lower; cash, $5.42½; January, $5.45; February, $5.50 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 90c bid. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33½c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 28½c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Future deliveries at the first call lost .03c to .04c, and after the first call there was an additional partial loss of .01c, but the reduction was mostly recovered, and the bids and one sale at the third call show a decline of .01c to .03c only from yesterday's closing quotations. June brought at the third call 9.84c; December was offered at 9.20c, January at 9.29c, February at 9.39c, March at 9.50c, April at 9.62c, May at 9.73c, July at 9.95c, August at 10.04c. Futures closed steady; .01c to .02c lower than yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 8⅝c; receipts, 4,407 bales; shipments, 2,780; stock, 139,150; sales, 1,300.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 15.—Cotton—Easy; net receipts, 3,974 bales; gross, 3,977; sales, 1,005; stock, 105,091.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.—Cotton—Quiet; net receipts, 25,239 bales; gross, 26,403; exports to Great Britain, 8,628; to France, 9,707; to the Continent, 3,312; sales, 4,000; stock, 319,521.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.—Wool—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—Wool—Steady and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@38c; Michigan X fleeces, 31@32c; unwashed wools, 20@28c for fine and medium grades; pulled wools, 25@40c for common to choice supers.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 15.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 90⅞c; closed at 91⅛c; highest price, 91⅜c; lowest, 90⅜c; clearances, 1,775,000 brls.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 15.—PETROLEUM—National Transit certificates opened at 91c; closed at 90⅞c; highest, 91⅛c; lowest, 90⅜c.

New York, Dec. 15.—Petroleum—The market was unusually dull; it opened at 90⅞c, rose to 91⅛c, the highest reached, fluctuated thereafter a shade above 91c, except two or three sales at 90⅞c and 90⅞c, finally closing firm at 91⅛c; sales, 3,504,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 15.—Petroleum—Quiet but steady; National Transit certificates opened at 90⅞c and closed at 91⅛c; highest price, 91⅜c; lowest, 90⅞c.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 15.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 90⅞c and closed at 90⅞c; highest price, 91⅜c; lowest, 90⅜c; sales, 756,000 brls; clearances, 1,298,000; shipments, 70,957; runs, 83,521.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—Petroleum—Steady; Standard white, 110° test, 8¼c.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—Whisky—Firm at $1.09; sales of 965 brls finished goods on this basis.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.09.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 15.—Turpentine—Quiet at 34c.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 15.—Turpentine—Firm at 34c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 15.—Turpentine—Steady at 34½c.

New York, Dec. 15.—Dry Goods—The inquiry for cotton goods improves, and, to take advantage of

freight contracts, increased takings have been made, and of bleached and brown cottons, wide sheetings, and colored cottons agents' stocks are being steadily reduced. The exports of domestic cottons the last week have been 4,320 pkgs, and for the expired portion of the year 195,349 pkgs, an increase of 40,000 pkgs compared with 1884.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS HOLD AN ARBITRATION MEETING — THREATENED STREET-CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK—CHARGED WITH STEALING A DEPOSIT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—The National Convention of Coal Operators and Miners, called for the purpose of arbitrating the difficulties between the employer and employé and to establish a National scale of wages, together with the cost of miners' supplies which shall govern the operators and men in every mine in the United States, met here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Fifty delegates were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Prominent among those in attendance are Col. W. P. Rend, the extensive Ohio operator; Christopher Evans, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of Miners; D. McLaughlin, representing the Illinois miners; and D. Patterson of the Columbus (O.) Coal Exchange. A. L. Sweet of Illinois was elected Chairman and Christopher Evans Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. Rend of Chicago and Mr. David Patterson, both advocating arbitration. Col. Rend recommended a general advance of 25 per cent in the wages of the miners, and added that the operators could then get better prices for their coal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A street-car conductor told a reporter yesterday that all the conductors on the surface roads of the city had agreed to strike for a raise of wages. "They have asked the different companies to pay them $2.50 a day," he continued, "and have given them to understand that a strike will take place unless this demand is conceded. At present the men on the Broadway cars get $2.25 a day and the men on the other lines average only $2. There has been talk of a strike for some time, and it will certainly take place now unless the wages are raised. At a certain moment all the men will leave their cars and will not return to them until they get what they want."

At the request of Gov. Hill the United States Supreme Court expedited the hearing of the case of William S. Roberts, President of the defunct bank of Augusta, Me. The State of New York demanded his extradition on a charge of stealing a deposit of $145,000 and depositing it to his own account in the Mercantile National Bank of this city. Roberts was arrested in April, but was released on bail. He fought the case through the courts, and cut his throat while out on bail, but recovered. Yesterday a telegram was received from Washington announcing that the Supreme Court had removed the last obstacle to the extradition of Roberts. Detective Reilly started for Augusta last evening to get Roberts.

J. Wolf, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 228, of San Francisco, arrived in this city today on an important mission. The people of San Francisco are boycotting the Chinese cigar manufacturers, it appears, who employ 8,000 of their countrymen in tenements to manufacture cigars. The union workingmen tried to boycott the Chinese cheap cigarmakers alone, but did not succeed until the American manufacturers began to feel the effects of the Chinese competition. Then the movement to crush them out began, and Mr. Wolf was delegated to procure 500 skilled union men from the Eastern cities and guarantee them employment for a long time at New York prices. The surplus men in each of the principal cities will be drawn from in proportionate numbers, and the first quota will be sent forward Dec. 26 next in special cars attached to the Chicago express train from this city.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—L. J. Raynor & Co., dealers in books, wall-paper, etc., were closed up this morning by the Sheriff on a judgment note in favor of S. A. Maxwell & Co. of Chicago. The liabilities of Raynor & Co. are about $5,000, and it is stated that all their creditors will be paid in full.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Henry A. Smith was today arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on a charge made by Andrew Shenkel of obtaining goods by fraudulent representations. Smith is a rubber merchant, and Shenkel complains that Smith fraudulently obtained goods from Robert Soiteau, No. 103 Franklin street, New York, to the amount of over $40,000, but specifies only $5,992. When Mr. Shenkel went to confront Smith with the charge that individual fled and went to Canada. Mr. Shenkel says that under the strength of false contracts with the Boston Belting Company, the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and the National Rubber Company, Smith obtained the money. Mr. Shenkel received Nov. 23 a letter from Smith bearing the Toronto postmark, and in this Smith acknowledged the receipt of the rubber and its sale, and said that he was willing to settle the matter. He added that he would send $1,000 the following week, and would pay the balance as soon as he could. Nothing further was heard from him. Monday evening Mr. Soiteau returned from Europe and went with Court-Officer Morris Finn to the house where Smith was supposed to live, and, after some maneuvering, he was able to see him and secure his arrest. In court Smith said through his counsel that the whole thing was a matter of business balances, that he was not guilty, and waived examination. Judge Duff held him in $10,000 for trial.

POPULAR JOY OVER A VERDICT.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A YOUNG WOMAN WHO SWORE FALSELY TO HER OWN DISHONOR.

Susquehanna (Pa.) Dispatch to New York *Tribune:* For many years J. E. Payne has been a respected and enterprising citizen of Arrarat, a small village on the line of the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railway. He is a merchant. Sixteen years ago he took from the poor-house a girl 4 years old. She was a homeless waif. He reared her and educated her as his daughter. A. H. Roskelly, a son of the Rev. I. T. Roskelly of the same village, entered Mr. Payne's store as clerk two or three years ago. He became engaged to his employer's adopted daughter, and they were married a year or so ago. Not long after the marriage young Roskelly charged Mr. Payne with having criminal intimacy with his wife, and demanded a large sum of money from him as a settlement. The charge was sustained by a confession made by Mrs. Roskelly. Payne denied the charge, and refused to pay any money to Roskelly. The latter then had Payne arrested, and on the evidence given before the grand jury the accused man was indicted and held in bail.

The trial of the case has just been finished at Montrose. The only witness against Payne was Mrs. Roskelly, his adopted daughter. The story of the witness, who sought to prove her own dishonor in order to obtain a sum of money for her husband, was shown to be false. Mr. Payne was acquitted without the jury leaving their seats, and they decided that the prosecutor should pay the costs. Not being able to do this, he was sentenced to the county jail until the costs should be paid. The verdict had scarcely been rendered when the court-house bell was rung loud and long by the villagers, none of whom had for a moment believed in the guilt of the accused man. Men gained entrance to the churches and all the church bells were also rung for an hour. Mr. Payne was carried on the shoulders of the populace from the court-house to his hotel, and a crowd surrounded the jail and hooted Roskelly in his cell. The news was telegraphed to Payne's home, and there the bells were rung, guns fired, and bonfires built in all the streets.

WOMEN THRASHED HIM.

A WIFE-BEATER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY RECEIVES SEVERE AND MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Portland (Ore.) Dispatch to New York *World:* For some time Harry Roberts, Postmaster at Tampico, W. T., has ill-treated his wife, and was accused of whipping her. He was warned by the citizens never to attempt it again. Mrs. Roberts, who is a delicate little woman, confided in a neighboring member of her sex, and showed the welts and bruises on her body. The word was sent forth to the neighboring farmers, and Thursday night an organized body of women proceeded to Roberts' house and took Roberts out, removed his clothing, stripping him to the buff, and tied him to a stake in front of the post-office. Then the women set to with blacksnake and brush switches, and gave him a thrashing that brought the blood to his back and caused him to plead piteously. When the thrashing was completed, Roberts' fastenings were cut and he was allowed to sneak off. That night he packed his blankets, mounted a cayuse, and started over the hills for parts unknown.

A STARTLED SITTER.

De Garmo (to photographer)—"Have you finished my pictures."

Photographer—"Yes, but I don't think they're good. Your pantaloons were wrinkled, and didn't take well. If you don't want to take them right off I'll have you sit again."

De Garmo—"What do you mean, sir? I didn't take 'em off before."

THE COURTS.

Cashier Hubbard Subjected to a Rigid Cross-Examination—What He Said.

A Suit Against a Lawyer—A Woman Tells How Her Husband Avoids Paying Alimony.

The examination of ex-Cashier Benjamin T. O. Hubbard of the First National Bank of Monmouth was continued yesterday in Judge Blodgett's court. Hubbard, who is only under $10,000 bonds, begins to show the effects of the strain upon him, for, in addition to his presence in court, he spends several hours morning and evening poring over the books of the bank in order to refresh his memory, which, by the way, is an excellent one, as he gives names of individuals, of banks, and exact dates with remarkable precision. Witness testified that at the time of the suspension of the bank there were in the vault-safe checks, drafts, notes, and securities enough to cancel all the obligations of the institution. These were signed by Directors Rankin, Bruen, Stevens, and Carr. These papers had been removed from their original resting-place, and witness could not say where they now are, but certain of them had subsequently been surrendered.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. M. Kirkpatrick the defendant again described the locks of the safes, vaults, and doors of the bank and stated that when he gave the combinations to the directors he saw the securities, which, however, disappeared after the arrival of Bank-Examiner Oakley Wednesday, two days after the suspension. He did not mention to Oakley the fact of the disappearance of the papers. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked several questions as to what defendant had testified to on previous days, but the memory of witness here failed him entirely, to the amusement of his hearers. A recess was taken at this point, when Judge Porter of Monmouth expressed his opinion in forcible and emphatic anathemas upon the man who had walked off with his top-coat, which had been placed on the window-sill. The man from Monmouth bought a pair of mitts to go home to Monmouth in, the coat not turning up. Resuming the stand witness, replying to the interrogatories of Mr. Kirkpatrick, said the Park Bank asked him to notify them in writing by what authority he discounted the paper of Rankin and others. An informal meeting of the board was had to consider the question, and he was authorized to discount the paper of the directors in various amounts, but this was a verbal and tacit understanding and not recorded in the proceedings of the board.

Mr. Will Hubbard, son of the defendant, was recalled and testified that he one day saw a draft for $15,000 and another for $10,000 drawn by David Rankin in the cash drawer. The day before the bank closed he saw in his father's hands some of Rankin's and Bruen's notes. Attorney Cratty testified that at the examination into the affairs of the bank in July, 1884, Mr. Hubbard had stated that if he were permitted to consult the books of the bank he could explain many matters. Director Carr testified that he had not removed any papers from the safe. The Monday the bank suspended he set the timelock to run until 11 a. m. Wednesday, and as he thought "Hubbard would skip" he asked him for the combination; this was after the timelock was wound up. Wednesday Mr. Hubbard, at the request of the officers, went into the vault and brought out the cash and papers under the supervision of witness. A man was employed to shadow Mr. Hubbard so he could not escape; this at the suggestion of Mr. Bruen. Witness never saw the letter from the Controller of the Currency (which was published exclusively in THE TRIBUNE yesterday). Director Stevenson testified he did not know that Hubbard had a private drawer in the safe in which he kept notes and papers. He never saw the letters from the Controller until they were introduced in evidence; they never came before the board for action. He had not used or had occasion to use more of the money of the bank than he was entitled to. He had had the cashier certify a check for $600 at a time when he was not sure whether he had that amount on deposit. Cashier Hubbard was practically manager of the bank.

Director David Rankin was recalled. He had every confidence in Hubbard. He never drew drafts on firms which did not pay them. Did not owe to any one connected with the Monmouth Bank $10,000 at the time it failed. He had never been present at a conversation of directors when Cashier Hubbard had been authorized to guarantee the notes of himself or any other director held by the Park National Bank. He had never heard of the important letter from the Controller of the Currency up to the time the bank failed. Hubbard transacted business for the witness individually. Witness turned over about $1,000,000 a year in the stock business. When his notes were paid he did not always take them up. He had paid Mr. Hubbard money for looking after his business, but could not say when or how much. Whenever he wanted money he could get it on notes with the indorsement of the First National through Hubbard. He once paid a note for $7,500 which he did not owe; he had done this to avoid a lawsuit, and wished to keep out of the courts, from which he had been free for twenty years.

Gen. Leake—Then the best way to get money from you is to sue you?

Witness—That's it exactly.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

A somewhat lengthy opinion was given by Judge Gardner yesterday morning in the case of W. T. Burgess against A. C. Badger, J. N. Barker, and others, to enforce performance of a contract as to legal services. Burgess claimed that Badger was employed to collect several notes for a considerable amount for C. H. McCormick, and Burgess was to have half the proceeds. Barker filed a cross-bill setting up that the McCormick contract belonged equally to Burgess, Badger, and himself under a verbal contract made in the spring of 1878, by which they three were to prosecute certain suits against S. J. Walker to the Supreme Court, and were to obtain settlements with creditors and divide the proceeds, one-half going to Badger and a fourth each to Burgess and Barker. Badger also filed a cross-bill asking the court to construe the verbal contract and also a written contract of Jan. 15, 1881, between Burgess, Badger, and Barker. The Judge held an exception to the Master's report that the verbal contract of 1878 was still in force, and the rights of the parties were to be governed thereby. Under this agreement Barker and Burgess will each receive about $2,500 in money and interests in land worth $10,000.

AN UNEASY PRISONER.

A petition for habeas corpus was filed in the Circuit Court on behalf of Peter Eich, who was arrested a year ago on a judgment for $84 recovered before Justice Meech. Eich endeavored to schedule out, but Judge Prendergast decided against the bona fides of the transfer of some of his property, and remanded him to jail. He appealed, and the Circuit Court, upon hearing the cause, dismissed the appeal. Eich afterwards filed a petition for habeas corpus on the pretense that the original affidavit for a capias was defective. Beaten at that point he now files this new petition on the ground that the Circuit Court in dismissing his appeal from the County Court neglected to state in formal terms whether it affirmed or reversed the order of the court below as the statute requires. Judge Collins declined to issue the writ off-hand, but entered a rule on the Sheriff to show cause this morning why the writ should not issue.

VERDICTS IN PROBATE.

The jury in Probate Court found a verdict of $2,209 in favor of Walburga Schaefer on account of her husband, August W. Schaefer, who bequeathed most of his property to other persons. The disinherited widow put in her claim for a great many services rendered and sums of money paid for her husband. When this case was disposed of the petitions for conservatorship were again taken up. Frederick Frost was found to be a distracted person. His daughter Frederika was the petitioner. Frost has 160 acres of land in the Town of Palatine, which he contracted to sell for a sum which in the judgment of his kinspeople was grossly inadequate. Another defendant was Sherman R. Lamonte, whose brother, Madison Lamonte, sought to have him declared insane. He was sent to Kankakee in 1883 by the County Court, but after a sojourn there of about a week he was discharged. He was no subject for bedlam. Judge Knickerbocker intimated that there was no ground for granting the petition, and the jury so found.

A BAD BARGAIN.

David Riddle brings suit in chancery to compel William D. Witherwax to restore a tract of land in Whiteside County which Riddle exchanged for some Wisconsin property belonging to the defendant. Riddle had a lot in Sterling and a farm of 120 acres. Witherwax solicited him to exchange this property for 320 acres in Adams County, Wisconsin, the balance to be settled by cash payments. Riddle says he refused to make the trade without further information about the land; that he was afterwards introduced by Witherwax to several men who pretended to know the lay of the land and its value, and who represented it to be worth about $10 an acre. The bargain was finally concluded, but Riddle grew uneasy and wrote to the Postmaster, through whom he was put on the road of inquiry, and ascertained that the land might be worth a dollar an acre. He wants his Whiteside County land back.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Another bill against the Town of Lake View has been filed in the Superior Court to restrain the municipal authorities from opening a street laid down as a public highway in the recorded plat of Lill and the heirs of Diversey's Division, but, as it is alleged, never accepted as such by the town. The complainant is Carl Schroeder. The strip of land—33 feet in width—claimed for a street has been in his possession for five years, and has been inclosed by a fence for a much longer time. Schroeder uses the premises for a brick-yard, and has built divers sheds as well as a dwelling-house on the disputed tract. He claims that the authorities have viewed the construction of these buildings without protest, and that they are estopped by their tacit compliance from disputing his rights at the present stage. Officers tore down his fences a month ago, and Schroeder was arrested Dec. 5 and fined $10 for obstructing the highway and $50 for not removing his sheds. His appeal to the Criminal Court is pending. What he asks is an injunction to prevent his arrest and prosecution and the ruin of his buildings. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Garnett.

JUDGE TULEY'S DECISION.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the case of Woodworth and Yale against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to enforce a lien for about $59,000 on some depot property of the Chicago & Pacific Road. The Judge held that under the bill no decree of foreclosure could be made based on the original trust deed to Woodworth. The theory of the bill was that complainants had acquired certain rights under the foreclosure proceedings and sale against the Chicago & Pacific Road. But those proceedings only decided that complainants' trust deed security was a prior lien to the mortgage bondholders' lien, and possibly that their land was part of the depot grounds. The lease of the Chicago & Pacific Road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad contained no warrant on the part of the latter road to pay the lien, and even if there was, the complainants had no decretal lien against the lessor. The demurrer would have to be sustained, but without holding that on a bill leased directly on the trust deed there might not be shown an implied promise proved on the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to pay complainant's claim.

Judge Tuley also decided the demurrer to the bill of Hackett against the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. and others to set aside some attachments for some $40,000 in favor of defendant against the Rock River Paper Company under which its property was seized and sold.

MOSES WEIL'S WILL.

Judge Knickerbocker granted letters testamentary to Marcus Weil upon the estate of Moses Weil, who died Nov. 18. His personal estate is less than $10,000, real estate $30,000. The executor, who is a brother of testator, resides at No. 212 Dearborn avenue. The property is left in trust to be employed in the business of J. Weil & Bros., of which firm testator was a member, and the yearly income goes to the family. There is a widow and seven children.

ITEMS.

F. W. Aukerfeldt, a Swedish newspaper editor, began a suit yesterday against W. N. Alley and C. B. Wilson to recover $5,000 for alleged trespass. He mortgaged a piano to one Dahlgren, and the latter assigned the mortgage to defendants. They foreclosed the mortgage and sent a constable up to seize the property but he seized the wrong piano, and hence the suit.

Two weeks ago Georgiana Chapman fell into a ditch in a road near Irving Park which had been carelessly left unprotected while the road was undergoing repairs, and yesterday she sued the Village of Jefferson for $10,000.

Thomas M. Mossler brought suit against S. F. Hanchett charging him with seizing some dry goods belonging to him under a writ against Griesman & Taylor, and asking for $10,000 damages.

Caroline Reifenstahl sued C. W. & E. Pardridge and Ephraim Pinkus to recover $10,000 for alleged false arrest. She was arrested on a charge of stealing from defendants' store.

A creditor's bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Addison M. Gazley Jr., trustee, against the Newberry Furniture Company upon a judgment for $200. George S. Poppers and D. H. Tolman were made codefendants. The Newberry Furniture Company entered its appearance and consented to the appointment of a receiver.

In the old divorce case of Julia E. Silliman against Charles F. Silliman, Judge Tuley a few days ago issued an order for the payment by the defendant of $1,815 alimony. Yesterday Mrs. Silliman filed an affidavit claiming that her ex-husband is employed by Kirk & Sons, the soap men, as their agent in Baltimore, Md., that he comes here occasionally, but surreptitiously, so that she cannot know of his coming. The only way to compel him to pay is to have an attachment issued against him to show cause. An order to that effect was made by the Judge.

In Judge Rogers' court the jury trying the case of James Burian against the Chicago Dock Company, rendered a verdict for the defendant. The action was for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the defendant from the fall of a barrel of oil.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,970—McCormick Harvesting Co. vs. D. M. Osborne & Co., D. M. Osborne, G. W. Allen, and J. H. Osborne. Bill to restrain infringement of M. L. Gorham's patent of Sept. 12, 1874, for improved grain-binders. Parkinson & Parkinson, solrs.

19,971—Same vs. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, Walter A. Wood, J. H. Warren, A. C. Geer, and Willard Gay. Bill to restrain infringement of M. L. Gorham's patent of July 23, 1878, for improved grain-binders. Same solrs.

19,972—Thomas A. Rich et al. vs. E. H. Hanford, C. F. Parsons, J. K. Hanford, Ella F. Hanford, D. E. Crane, and L. H. Bisbee. Creditor's bill on judgment for $2,070. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, solrs.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,449—Sawyer, Goodman Co. vs. Henry Beck. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

100,450—Geo. P. Cluett et al. vs. Ellis N. Brand. Confession of judgment, $250. Henry Hiestand, atty.

100,451—Herman L. Mossler vs. S. F. Hanchett. Case, $10,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

100,452—N. N. Hurst vs. Joachim Kohlhoff. Confession of judgment, $347. J. C. Hutchins, atty.

100,453—M. W. Kerwin vs. James Moore and Elizabeth Moore. Confession of judgment, $532. P. McHugh, atty.

100,454—Georgiana Chapman vs. Village of Jefferson. Case, $10,000. Monk & Elliott, attys.

100,455—Charles Nelson vs. Francis M. Young. Asst., $200. John Ling, atty.

100,456—Geo. A. Westcott vs. Annie Westcott. Bill for divorce for desertion. C. J. Beattie, solr.

100,457—David B. Fisk et al. vs. Charles A. Coutant and James Wright. Asst., $900. Rich & Stone, attys.

100,458—Walker & Bink Brewing & Malting Co. vs. Albert and Josephine Potosky. Confession of judgment, $535. Francis Lackner, atty.

100,459—F. W. Aukerfelt vs. W. N. Alley and C. B. Wilson. Trespass, $5,000. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

100,460—Peter McLean vs. George H. Fox and R. M. Hinds. Asst., $400. J. M. Gartside, atty.

100,461—Silas P. Culley vs. George T. Houston, J. W. Houston, and James S. Houston. Asst., $4,000. John W. Smith, atty.

100,462—Caroline A. Rifenstahl vs. C. W. and Edwin Pardridge. Case, $10,000. Louis Weber, atty.

100,463—Edward Hayden, use, etc., vs. E. H. Gammon, Cecilia J. Armstrong, and H. Brennan. Garnishment. A. S. Bradley, atty.

Suppressed Monday—100,438—Carl Schroeder vs. Town of Lake View. Bill for injunction. August Marx, solr.

100,441—David Oiddle vs. William L. Witherwax and Mary P. Witherwax. Bill for reconveyance. Charles H. Roberts, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—1,431, G. R. Houston vs. Reid, Murdoch & Fischer; verd. pltf. $375.—1,243, Liston vs. White; jgt. on verd. pltf. $775 and appl.—1,221, Stillwell vs. Krimmel; jgt. on verd. $370 and appl.—3,614, Mary Moran vs. Joseph H. Suits; dflt. and jgt. $1,310.—3,603, Studebaker vs. McCartney; dflt. garn. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; cond. jgt. $228.—3,626, Jansen vs. Platt; dflt. garn. S. A. Maxwell, Edward E. Maxwell, Charles E. Maxwell, and H. C. Provost; cond. jgt. $299 and sci. fa.—3,625, Newcomb vs. Same; same $113.

JUDGE ANTHONY—291. L. Wolff Mfg. Co. vs. James S. Kirk & Co.; verd. pltf. $3,177.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,648, Toerpe vs. Toerpe; mrs. rep. cfo. and decree.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,077—Sarah Richter, admx., vs. Continental Life-Ins. Co. Assumpsit, $3,000. W. N. Low, atty.

55,078—Peter McNally, use of Horace C. Bennett, vs. John Conley. Garnishment, $206. D. S. Gooding, atty.

55,079—Catherine C. Wren vs. Daniel Connolly, Michael Connolly, Mary Connolly, Margaret Mercer, Michael Mercer, and Daniel J. Wren. Bill for partition. De Witt C. Jones, solr.

55,080—William Hess vs. Helen Bradstone. Appeal.

55,081—Lauritz T. Larsen vs. George E. Larsen, Ingolf K. Boyeson, and Arndt Storm. Bill for partition. A. H. Lawrence, solr.

55,082—James E. Moore et al. vs. Charles L. Seymour. Appeal.

55,083—Brand & Hummel vs. Joseph Massarek. Appeal.

55,084—Nellie Goodrich vs. Oscar M. Goodrich. Bill for divorce for desertion. G. F. White, solr.

55,085—George M. Clark vs. Snow & Dickson and J. Carlton Ward. Bill of interpleader. Wilson & Moore, solrs.

55,086—A. E. Spencer & Co., use of Henry Seiffert et al., vs. Walter A. Daniels. Garnishment, $416. Millard & Smith, attys.

55,087—People ex rel. Peter Eich vs. S. F. Hanchett. Petition for habeas corpus. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

55,088—Bradner, Smith & Co. vs. George W. Spencer and George H. Wallace. Appeal.

55,089—Annie M. Toner vs. Michael F. Toner. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. F. C. Day, solr.

55,090—Perry H. Smith Jr. et al. vs. George L. Dunlap, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, —— Reynolds, C. R. Cummings, and William B. Howard. Bill for partnership accounting, etc. S. P. McConnell, solr.

55,091—John F. Pirie et al. vs. Henry Behrens and Nicholas Heinsen. Appeal.

Suppressed Monday—55,061, Jesse H. Farwell vs. Walter A. Newberry. Attachment, $4,670. Millard & Smith, attys.

55,062—Same vs. Edward H. Newberry. Attachment, $9,378. Same attys.

55,070—Addison M. Gazlay Jr., trustee, vs. Newberry Furniture Co., George S. Poppers, and D. H. Tolman. Creditor's bill, $200. Cplt. pro se.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—3,889, Goldenberg vs. Eppstein; jgt. on verd.—2,497, Burian vs. Chicago Dock Co.; verd. deft. not guilty.—4,085, David Cohn vs. Albert Harzfeld; verd. pltf. $59.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,170, E. E. Warner vs. American Button-Hole Over-Seaming and Sewing Machine Co.; verd. pltf., $119.—4,138, Thomas Crawford vs. Bradley Burr; verd. pltf., $187.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,388—Patrick Scanlan vs. John R. Hoxie. Appeal.

6,389—People, use of Emily Wood, vs. Charlotte Chamberlain. Petition for support.

5,390—George C. Wilder vs. Homer Potwin. Assumpsit, $1,000. Henry A. Wilder, atty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—419, Jasper E. Sweet, murder; three more jurors selected, two of them sworn, making eight; special venire for twenty-five jurors issued.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—213, William Pitt, burglary; jury disagree and are dischgd.—William Wernick; rule dischgd.—341, Charles McCarthy, murder; eight jurors sworn.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Call of set chancery cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,441, 1,444, 1,448, 1,449, 1,601, and 1,614. No. 648, Crane Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Krafts, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 294, 1,060, 1,061, 861, 1,063, 1,067, and 1,070. No. 863, Myers vs. C. & G.T.Rwy.Co., on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. No. 5, McIntosh vs. O'Hara, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 356, 357, 358, 358½, 359, and 361. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 949, Deale vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 3,892, 4,140, 4,054, 3,548, 3,809, 4,234, 4,242, 4,256, 4,266, 4,268, 4,274, and 4,278. No. 4,194, Fiedler vs. Phillipson, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 51, 52, 54, 56, and 57. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 32 and 34. No. 33, Easter vs. Deering, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—T. of L. Spl. Assts. No. 5,093, Hyde Park vs. Trumweller, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Decrees.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No. 341 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No. 419 on trial.

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Appellate Court of Illinois for the Second District today were as follows:

3,391. Stewart vs. Miller; appeal to Supreme Court granted upon filing bond in the sum of $300 within twenty days, with G. D. Heming as surety.

1,462. Straus & Co. vs. Ashtown; appeal dismissed on short record.

1,432. Rowland vs. Hewitt; time for appellee to file briefs extended to Dec. 30.

1,452. Off & Co. vs. Givins; order of submission set aside, leave to appellee to file additional record, and cause retaken.

Court adjourned till Jan. 5, 1886, at 2 p. m.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today rendered the following decisions:

Edward K. Goodnow vs. Grove H. Litchfield, appellant, and the Same vs. Edwin C. Litchfield, appellant; from Webster District Court; affirmed.

Council Bluffs Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., vs. Rhoda Phillips and John Reno; from Pottawattamie Circuit Court; affirmed.

Mills County National Bank, appellant, vs. Mills County; from Mills District Court; reversed.

Warfield, Howell & Co. et al., appellants, vs. E. A. Lynd et al.: from Webster Circuit Court; affirmed.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Robert Shea, County Treasurer, et al.; from Palo Alto Circuit Court; affirmed.

Harry E. Tanner vs. John A. Hoffman, Judge Circuit Court; certiorari case of contempt; affirmed.

Commercial Exchange Bank vs. Mary M. Leod et al., appellants; from Cerro Gordo District Court; affirmed.

D. F. Sawyer, appellant, vs. John F. Brassart et al.; from Johnson District Court; affirmed.

Tunis Van Born, appellant, vs. S. H. Redman and B. Redman; from Montgomery District Court; reversed.

G. W. Baker vs. Ryan, appellant; from Scott District Court; reversed.

Isaac Garmoe, appellant, vs. Abel Sturgeon et al.; from Webster District Court; affirmed.

City of Burlington vs. Luke Palmer, appellant; from Des Moines County Circuit Court; reversed.

Thomas McGregor vs. Willis Downs; from Pottawattamie District Court; affirmed.

C. M. Rice vs. J. D. Hulbert, appellant; from Mills District Court; affirmed.

John Darling, appellant, vs. C. F. Boesch et al., and the Same vs. the Same; from Des Moines Circuit Court; reversed.

N. J. Bond vs. the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, appellant; from Pottawattamie Circuit Court; reversed.

Melissa Byers vs. F. C. Harris et al., appellants; from Mills District Court; affirmed.

W. R. Wood, appellant, vs. I. B. Whisler; from Fremont Circuit Court; affirmed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—588. Henry C. Brown, appellant, vs. James B. Grant, Governor, etc., et al.; argument continued by James H. Brown for the appellant and by Thornton H. Thomas for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Brown for the appellant.

195. The Kings County Savings Institution, plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin F. Blair, administrator, etc.; argued by Lewis Sanders for the plaintiff in error and by Solicitor-General Goode for the defendant in error.

95. Louis Croyer, appellant, vs. Russell & Co.; appeal from Circuit Court Northern District of Ohio; dismissed with costs pursuant to Sec. 2, Rule 10.

Adjourned till tomorrow.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN W. DANIEL THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATURE—SOUTH DAKOTA MAKES TWO SELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—Both branches of the General Assembly met in separate session today and nominated John W. Daniel for United States Senator. The joint session takes place tomorrow.

[The nominee was born at Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 5, 1843. His father was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He was a student when Virginia passed the ordinance of Secession. Two days later he volunteered as a private in the cavalry. May 1, 1861, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry. He rose to the rank of Major, after much hard fighting and many wounds. As an officer on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Jubal A. Early, he was present at the battle of the Wilderness, where, May 6, 1864, he was shot from his horse, his thigh crushed by the ball. After the War he began the study of law and later took the law course in the University of Virginia. He has written two text-books, one on "Negotiable Instruments" and the other on "Attachments," and commands a profitable practice. Maj. Daniel has served in both Houses of the Legislature in Virginia, and was a candidate for the Governorship of the State in 1881, resigning his seat in the Senate for that purpose. He is a ready debater, and is in great request as a public speaker. Mr. Daniel will not take his seat in the United States Senate until March 4, 1887.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Governor delivered his message to the Legislature in joint session today. It receives warm commendation for its presentation of Dakota's right. The Governor takes a strong ground on the question of the right of the people to create a State. The principal part of today's proceedings in each House consisted of the election of United States Senators. Gideon C. Moody and Alonzo J. Edgerton were chosen. The result will be declared in joint session tomorrow. The Legislature will adopt a strong memorial to Congress and attend to other details deemed necessary for the success of the movement, and then adjourn until next spring or summer, in order to await the action of Congress.

PIERRE, Dak., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The election by the Legislature of South Dakota of Judge G. Moody and Judge A. J. Edgerton as United States Senators from the proposed new State gives general satisfaction throughout this section of the Territory.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A SAWMILL DESTROYED AT DAVENPORT, IA. —A DISTILLERY BURNED TO THE GROUND —OTHER BLAZES.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The large sawmill of Christian Mueller was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The mill was a frame structure and was built in 1852. The fire started in the shavings in the boiler-room and swept through the tinder-box almost in an instant. The mill had just closed its season, having sawed 15,000,000 feet of lumber and given employment to 120 men. The planing-mill was in operation at the time of the fire. Owing to the combustible material of the mill nothing could be done to save it, and the attention of the firemen was turned to protecting 10,000,000 feet of lumber and surrounding property. The loss is $30,000 on mill and machinery. Owing to the risk and the rate being fixed at 6 per cent the total insurance was but $15,000, distributed as follows:

Germania Ins. Co.	$1,000	Globe of Des Moines	$1,000
Hawkeye	500	London & L. & G.	1,000
Amazon	500	Continental	1,000
Home Mutual	1,000	Traders'	2,000
Norwich Union	500	Hanover	500
Insurance Associa'n	1,000	British-American	1,250
Washington Fire	1,175	Washington	2,250
Hartford	1,250		

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock this morning in the three-story brick building of the Arlington Cotton Mills and spread rapidly, destroying the building and its valuable machinery. The proprietors estimate the loss at from $75,000 to $100,000; insured in New England companies. Some of the employés had difficulty in escaping from the burning building, and three or four were hurt in accomplishing this, but not seriously. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the friction of a loose pulley on one of the muleheads.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 15.—A disastrous fire occurred in South Danville this morning. A wooden factory containing six sets of machinery, a new factory not yet completed, a store and its contents, a dwelling-house and two barns belonging to Benjamin Greenbank, and a covered highway bridge, were burned. The loss is estimated at from $65,000 to $75,000; insurance, about $30,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A fire, originating in a defective flue, this morning partially burned the residence of H. Noble. Noble's loss upon his house was $2,000 and that upon his furniture $800. The furniture was uninsured. The house was insured for $4,000 in the Continental of New York and for $1,000 in the Northern of London. J. L. Osborne, who occupied a portion of the house, lost $1,000 on furniture, on which there was a policy of $2,000 in the German-American of New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—This morning at 3 o'clock the night-watchman at J. B. Walthen & Bro.'s big distillery, in the west end, discovered a fire on the second floor, near the doubling room. The fire department was called out and efforts were made to save the fine distillery, but to no purpose. The fire raged furiously and did its work in a hurry, completely gutting the interior of the building with the exception of the doubling-room and contents. The distillery warehouse was saved, as were also the new stock-pens, in which 600 cattle were vainly bellowing for food this morning. The loss is about $25,000 actually and is fully covered by insurance. The firm will really lose a great deal more, however, on account of big contracts that cannot be filled. The distillery was among the biggest in the district, its capacity being 800 bushels daily. The insurance is placed with Lebanon, Ky., agencies, and cannot be stated. It is known, however, that the Queen will lose $5,000, the German-American $2,500, and the Fire Association of Philadelphia $2,500.

A GOOD SEASON FOR BEAR.

Port Jervis *Gazette:* Never in the history of the last twenty years have bears been more plentiful in Sullivan and Pike Counties than they are this winter, and hunters have had the very best of sport tracking and shooting them. At a very moderate estimate upward of twenty bears have been killed in Sullivan and Pike Counties within the last month, two of them perfect monsters in size, while as many more have been seen in the haunts of these animals. Our correspondent from Eldred, Sullivan County, states that a drove of five bears was seen in a swamp near Beaver Brook the latter part of last week. At Hancock last Monday Linnus Quick and M. B. Kelsey shot a bear within sight of the village which weighed 400 pounds, while still another was shot on a street in East Branch last week, and five others near that village within a few days.

A WESTERN VIEW.

If President Cleveland wants to get his silver in circulation let him force the New York banks to accept silver in the settlement of Government balances. If they continue to contemptuously reject the certificates as not being legal-tender let the Government employés haul the silver dollars in cart-loads to the doors of the banks and force their acceptance. The dollars are at least legal-tender for debts, and it is time they should be respected as such by the gold gamblers of Wall street. It is time that a clique of wealthy capitalists, bankers, and stock jobbers should cease to run the United States Treasury Department.—*Nashville American* (*Dem.*).

A GAS EXPLOSION.

ESCAPING GAS IN A CITY OFFICER'S VAULT EXPLODES WITH TERRIFIC FORCE, SERIOUSLY INJURING ONE MAN AND BADLY DAMAGING THE BUILDING.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—This morning when James Bell, Deputy City Treasurer, opened the vault in the City Treasurer's office in the city building and struck a match to light the gas the escaping gas which filled the vault exploded. Mr. Bell was thrown down, with the rubbish falling around him. County-Clerk Davis was entering the door of the vault in his office when the explosion occurred and was thrown down, but, luckily, the falling brick and débris missed him. Mr. Bell was carried into police headquarters, where it was found that his face, arms, and breast were terribly burned. The skin and flesh on his face were literally cooked, and his scalp was almost in the same condition. He suffered great agony. Walter Bell, a brother of the Deputy City Treasurer, was also in the office. He received severe injuries about the face, and in all probability his eyesight will be affected. The vault was a new one. The force of the explosion filled the hallway with timbers and other débris, and the wall of the city offices hung over the hallway in great danger of falling. Officers were stationed at the door to prevent any entrance for fear the walls would fall and crush some unfortunate individual. The force of the explosion was felt and heard several squares away. The damage is about $2,000. Mr. Bell is tonight considered out of danger.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nebraska st, n w cor of Loomis, s f, 74⅜x106¼ ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (S. and L. Summerfield to C. F. Unrath)	$6,175
Ullman st, 48 ft s of James av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Wm. Farr to John Coughlin)	525
South Park av, 97 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 100x124 ft, dated Dec. 12 (Wm. Sallitt to Levi B. Doud)	14,000
Warren av, 291 ft w of Kedzie, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 18 (L. J. and E. M. Castle to L. E. Lent)	1,100
Arnold st, near Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 14 (John Chapman to Richard Stageman)	2,200
Bryson st, 136 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. H. Bradley to K. A. Magnuson)	700
The premises Nos. 517 and 519 Warren av, dated Dec. 14 (W. F. Whitman to Charles Kelly)	13,000
Eighteenth st, s e cor of Albert, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec.12 (John Pagels to Frank Krajic)	2,000
Forest av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 1 (estate of B. W. Raymond to E. B. Tuttle)	3,750
Butler st, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 109x125 ft, with 24x125 ft in same block, dated Dec. 1 (W. R. Manierre to Benjamin Manierre)	3,000
Paulina st, n w cor of York, e f, 20⅝x85 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (William Fallows to Samuel Fallows)	6,000
McGregor st, s w cor of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (T. and H. Hiller to F. W. Klein)	5,300
Jackson st, s w cor Clark st, n f, 218x59 ft, improved, dated Sept. 10 (estate of Malcom McNeil to the Phenix Insurance Co. of New York)	400,000
Throop st, 300 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3 (H. B. Claflin to John Dvorak)	1,100
The premises No. 1175 West Taylor st, dated March 30 (L. S. Leaman to Clementine Deach)	4,000
Benson st, s w cor of James av, Wahl's glue factory property, dated Nov. 14 (Louis and Christian Wahl to Philip D. Armour)	300,000
State st, 201 ft n of Twenty-fifth, w f, 125x171 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22 (Potter Palmer to Richard S. Cox)	20,000
West Thirteenth st, 24 ft e of Robey, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 4 (James Stinson to P. Mulvanney)	600
Ogden av, s w cor of Central Park av, n f, 116x180 ft, dated Nov. 20 (L. R. Graves to H. L. Huntington)	1,500
West Harrison st, 51 ft e of Miller, n f, 25x108 ft, dated Dec. 12 (Lewis Dodge to James U. Borden)	3,500
South Park av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 17½x125 ft, dated Dec. 14 (Alexander McIntosh to F. M. Wood)	6,250
State st, 165 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, 21½x168 ft, improved, dated Nov. 23 (Potter Palmer to G. F. and J. W. Giest)	6,450
West Polk st, s w cor of Laflin, n f, 73x106 ft, dated Nov. 30 (Silas Z. Martin to Amberg & Brown)	3,650
Twenty-seventh st, n e cor of Lime, s f, 50x104 ft, dated Dec. 15 (W. H. Townsend to J. E. Townsend)	1,750
Arcade court, 90 ft e of La Salle st, n f, 119⅓x80 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (Matthew Laflin to the National Life-Insurance Co.)	200,000
Hinman st, 75 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 15 (Marie Sullivan to Anna Gewirns)	1,750
West Huron st, 92 ft e of Rucker, s f, 46x130 ft, dated Nov. 10 (estate of W. B. Ogden to A. J. Breda)	3,450
West Huron st, 138 ft e of Rucker, s f, 34½x130 ft, dated Nov. 9 (same party to John Isberg)	2,500
Butterfield st, 100 ft n of Twenty-first, e f, 25x86 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Wagner & Mayer to K. Wagner)	1,400
Rebecca st, 48 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 14 (J. Dovesny to J. P. Neal)	1,500
Rebecca st, 24 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 14 (F. Wortry to same party)	1,500
The premises No. 88 Rebecca st, dated Dec. 14 (P. Daly to same party)	1,000
The premises No. 110 Rebecca st, dated Dec. 14 (W. Hayes to same party)	1,000
Rebecca st, w of Waller, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 14 (J. H. Westerfield to same party)	1,000
West Huron st, 157 ft w of May, s f, 34½x130 ft, dated Nov. 9 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Anna Carlson)	2,500
Henry st, 144 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 4 (D. and C. Korth to F. Mahnke)	850
Randolph st, 80 ft w of State, s f, 40x180 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (Van H. Higgins to Matthew Laflin)	120,000
Prairie av, 35 ft n of Gano st, w f, 25x124⅜ ft, improved, dated Nov. 9 (William B. Baker to Helen L. Thayer)	7,000
Parnell av, 24 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 15 (M. and J. McKay to J. F. Maloney)	950

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, n e cor of Perry st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Albert Wisner to Joseph Loechel)	$1,150
Noble av, 216 ft w of Racine av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 8 (J. P. Altgeld to E. H. Klekamp)	550
Noble av, 260 ft e of Herndon st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 12 (Same party to M. Klekamp)	550
Wellington st, 1:0 ft w of Evanston av, s f, 66x120 ft, dated Nov. 25 (William Knoke to Phebe J. Messinger)	6,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Thirty-ninth st, 150 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 200 ft to alley, dated Oct. 20 (Providence County Savings Bank to H. B. Eastman)	$17,000
Same property as above, dated Oct. 20 (H. B. Eastman to Charles L. Hutchinson)	20,000
Sixty-first st, near Stewart av, s f, 33x141 ft, dated Oct. 21 (estate of Ira J. Nicholes to J. R. Hayes)	1,000
South Dearborn st, near Forty-first, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 31 (John Crowley to B. Heffron et al.)	1,100
Wentworth av, near Fifty-fourth st, w f, 26x91 ft, improved, dated Dec. 9 (M. McMartin to Isabella Spencer)	2,800
Greenwood av, 100 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 50x197 ft, dated Oct. 24 (E. L. and J. Meredith to Matthew McCormick)	3,700
Halsted st, 25 ft n of Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 12 (G. W. Cass to F. Stepper)	750
Michigan av, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, e f, 100x161 ft, dated Nov. 25 (James Lynch to M. C. Baker)	3,750

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 169 ft e of Hoffman, s f, 24x141 ft, dated Dec. 12 (M. G. and A. Crosby to C. F. Brauer)	$500
Perry av, s w cor of Clara place, e f, 26x103 ft, improved, dated July 8 (Edwin Maynard to Sallie Isenstein)	1,750
Palmer place, 577 ft w of Thomas av, s f, 150x124 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Justus Oetzel to John Johnston Jr.)	6,000

BUILDING PERMIT.

The only building permit issued yesterday was the following:

No. 689 West Madison street, Robert Duncan, addition, 32x26 feet, $500.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO'S
AGENCY FOR
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING!
REMOVED TO { ILLINOIS BANK B'D'G, 115 Dearborn St.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in ALL of the Chicago Dailies, or ANY Newspaper in U. S.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between L. Simon, L. Strauss, L. Ullman, and S. Guthman, composing the firm of Simon, Strauss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

L. Simon and L. Ullman are authorized to liquidate all accounts due by and to the late firm.

The books and papers of said dissolved firm are kept for that purpose at 216 and 218 Monroe-st.

L. SIMON,
L. STRAUSS,
L. ULLMAN,
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1885. SOL. GUTHMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

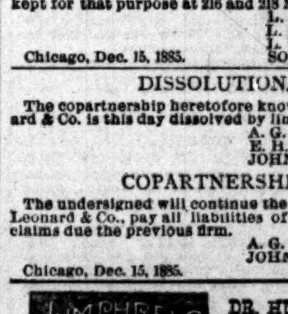
The copartnership heretofore known as A. G. Leonard & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation.

A. G. LEONARD,
E. H. BAKER,
JOHN HANDFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned will continue the business as A. G. Leonard & Co., pay all liabilities of and collect all claims due the previous firm.

A. G. LEONARD,
JOHN HANDFORD.
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1885.



DR. HUMPHREYS' Book of all Diseases RICHLY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD, MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 FULTON ST., N. Y.
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-p'd on receipt of price

CHICAGO FOLDING TABLE BED.
1-3 Your Life is Spent in Bed.

Latest and most simple Folding Bed; just invented; bedding not disarranged in opening or closing. *Always in use as a Table. Always ready as a Bed.* When closed, no person can tell that it is a bed, consequently you can use it in any part of your house, hotel, office or store. Price, $15 to $30 each. Catalogues mailed. Chicago Folding Table Bed Co. Show Rooms, 88 State-st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Extraordinary Display of HOLIDAY GOODS. More than three hundred different patterns of Fancy Chairs, Rockers, and Easy Chairs.

One hundred varieties of Parlor Desks. All other lines equally complete. Goods marked in plain figures. One price, and that price always the lowest.

State and Adams-sts.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
GERMAN Sweet Chocolate.
The most popular sweet Chocolate in the market. It is nutritious and palatable; a particular favorite with children, and a most excellent article for family use.
The genuine is stamped S. German, Dorchester, Mass. Beware of imitations.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Royal Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER!
S. S. MORTON, Proprietor and Manager.
OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Passengers landed by steam tender Nassau. Steamers leaving Nassau in March and April will call at a Southern port. For schedule of sailing days and rates of passages apply to
J. E. WARD & CO. or R. W. PARSONS,
113 Wall-st., New York.
New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway

PARLOR 'SEE-SAW' TOY
Ducks take to water! Children take to Teeters
Sold by Dealers, or PRICE, $1.50 to $3. H. W. LADD, 303 Wabash

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st., N. Y.
LABRADOR, Ferier d'Hauterive. Wed., Dec. 16, noon
ST. GERMAIN, Traub. Wednesday, Dec. 23, 6 a m
NORMANDIE, Frangeul. Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1 p m
ST. LAURENT, De Jousselin. Wed., Jan. 6, 6 a m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre —First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage from New York to Havre, $25; steerage from New York to Paris, $28, including wine, bedding, & utensils.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New York.
MORTENSEN, JOHNSTON & CO., General Western Passenger Agents, 101 Clark-st.; W. B. WINTER, Agent, 71 Clark-st.; CHARLES HENROTIN, 32 Washington-st., Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
ADVANCE...Saturday, Nov. 7 | At 1 p. m., from Rob-
FINANCE...Saturday, Nov. 28 | ert Stores, Brooklyn.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York. B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $60 and $65, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 103 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS —EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS —EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 6:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Yankton, Chamberlain	b10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:50 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express { via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:40 p m	§10:35 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:05 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 6:50 a m	* 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 8:00 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

Via Chicago and West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 3:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleep'r	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Expr's	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	† 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 8:25 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 8:00 a m
Night Express	* 1:30 p m	* 6:20 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 3:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:35 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	* 5:30 p m	* 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 9:05 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE GAY CAPITAL.

M. Houssaye Finds a Reason for the Decline of the Paris Salon.

No Longer in Sympathy with the Government and Frequented by the New Rich.

A Noteworthy Dramatization of "The Pretender"—M. de Brazza—Capoul's New Theatre.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—[Special Correspondence.]—"The Salon is dead!" Listen! Is there an answering cry, "Long live the Salon?" None! The Salon is dead and has no successor. The line is extinct. Under the Bourbons it flourished. Under Napoleon the Great it throve. Under the restored Kings it made its power felt. Under Napoleon the Little it held its place. But under the Republic it has perished. Forever? Who knows? There was a time when every day saw women of beauty, rank, and wit entertain men of power in politics, literature, and art. It was the fashion. But that time is no more. Mme. Adam was the last queen of the salon. But her salon was only a ghost of those that had gone before. And even it has now passed away. Yet "Juliette Lamber" was no mean successor to the famous women of earlier generations. Why did her salon, after so bright a beginning, fail so utterly? Largely, I fancy, because it was too practical; too much in earnest. The Frenchman will be wise or witty so long as it is merely for amusement. Make a business of it, and he shuns it as the plague. And Mme. Adam's salon had the latter fault to an excess. It was, indeed, a political employment bureau. Men were invited to come there and exhibit their intellectual qualities before Ministers and statesmen, with the object of getting appointed to office. Diplomats met there to worm secrets out of each other. Naturally cliques were formed, jealousies engendered, and the salon went to wreck. But there is a more fundamental reason for the disappearance of the salon. It is this. To succeed a salon must be in sympathy with the Government, and the fashionable women of Paris do not approve of the Republic. There is no grande dame who will invite to her parlors the leaders of this Government—Clémenceau, Brisson, Floquet. Yet a salon without them is impossible. Therefore there is no salon. Art and literature still maintain their rank. But they are divorced from society. Philosophy flourishes; but not in the drawing-room. The political caldron seethes; but it is not stirred by fair hands and watched by lovely eyes. Intellectuality is a business. Politics is a trade. And with business and trade society will have nothing to do.

SOCIAL CHANGES.

Indeed, French society has itself undergone a revolution. The average social gathering in Paris today is one of three things: the meeting of a clique, a matrimonial exchange, or a display of new-got wealth. Republican society comes almost exclusively under the latter head. For years past the Government has been a mere spoils-gathering machine. The primary function of Ministers has been to manipulate the bourse and grow rich. Most of these men have come from the classes unknown to the old aristocracy. So they have to introduce themselves to the fashionable world. They do so by a lavish display of wealth. Their bank accounts are their only credentials. I have often seen rich Americans of humble origin ridiculed for putting on vulgar airs. But at their worst they never could have equaled the illiterate ostentation of the upstarts of Paris. The most rabid red Radical here, grown rich, invents a "coat-of-arms" and a genealogy, and strives to outdo his neighbor in gaudiness and extravagance. The matrimonial exchange gatherings are composed of the new-rich folk who have succeeded in getting recognition from the old aristocracy and the old aristocracy who because of impoverished fortunes have condescended to grant that recognition. The object is to form a matrimonial alliance between a rich nobody on one side and a poor somebody on the other. One contributes the money, the other the blue blood. Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité! I think the hard-up nobles have been forced to seek rich wives among the rich plebeians of France because the supply of American heiresses willing to ally themselves with decayed French aristocracy is unequal to the demand. The first of the social systems I mentioned, the cliques and coteries, is composed of the old aristocracy who retain enough wealth to be independent, and so cling to the traditions of their caste. One other feature of society I should mention here—a sad one. It is this: that the distinction between the rich and poor is more strongly drawn than ever. Under the old régime the poor man, if he had brains and wit, was welcome in the grandest salon. Now he is frowned upon and shut out. As the English poet has said, gold gilds the narrow forehead of the fool. More than ever before in the Paris of today "every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys."

THE PRETENDER DRAMATIZED.

But let us be amiable. Optimism is better than pessimism; better for the nerves and digestion. If society is not intellectual, intellect still endures. Seldom has France been adorned by a more brilliant galaxy of stars than now. Gounod in music and Meissonier and his fellows in art indicate the high-water mark of French achievement in all time. Nor are literature and the drama lacking in great names. Daudet, and Dumas, and Renan, and Claretie, and Coppée—how many more? Well, let us take the last I have named, M. François Coppée. This gentleman has long ranked as one of the best of living poets. He has also been known as a successful play-writer. Indeed, it was in a drama of his composition that Sarah Bernhardt first became known to fame. Well, he has just brought out a new play. It is likewise a poem. In other words, it is a drama in verse. There are, I believe, about 3,000 lines in it. The metre is Alexandrine, and every rhyme is perfect. Indeed, simply as a poem it is superb. As a stage play it is equally fine. It contains five acts and it has been brought out at the Odéon, where it is an immense success. The title of the play is "The Jacobins." Its hero is that romantic and adventurous Prince, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," who sought to reëstablish the Stuart dynasty in Great Britain and whose hopes were fatally dashed at Culloden. The play deals with a considerable portion of his career, extending over several years. As the play is to be brought to America next season, perhaps you will be interested in an outline of it. It opens in the Scottish Highlands. "Bonnie Charlie" has just landed, and the Earl of Fingall, seconded by a blind seer named Angus, has created an uprising in his favor. The Pretender appears on the scene. Lady Fingall falls in love with him at once, and the Prince also loves her. Angus' daughter Mary also falls in love with him. In the second act the Pretender is in Edinburg, thus far victorious; and is strongly aided by Mary, who disguises herself as a beggar and goes into the English camp as a spy. During her absence, however, the Prince has revealed his love to Lady Fingall, and one of their love-scenes is overheard by two Scottish Chiefs, who do not, however, recognize her. They tell Lord Fingall, and declare that if it be a "woman of the people" the Prince loves they will continue to support his cause, but if it be the wife of a Scottish leader, as they fear, they will renounce him. Then Lord Fingall and the two chiefs set out to surprise the lovers and learn who the woman is. Mary, in the third act, learns this, and, though she hates her rival, Lady Fingall, determines to save her in order that the Prince's cause may not suffer. So she hastens to the rendezvous of the lovers, bids them flee, and remains there, to be found by the chiefs as the Prince's mistress. In the fourth act the Prince and Fingall are exiles after Culloden. Lady Fingall was killed in that battle. Lord Fingall now accidentally learns of her intimacy with the Prince, and at first thinks of killing him in revenge, but does not—on the contrary saving his life from the English at the cost of his own. The last act shows the Prince embarking for France, the unfortunate Mary falling dead at his feet as he kisses her farewell.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Poor old M. de Brazza is here again. He is the explorer who went down to the Congo country to be Stanley's rival. He did not succeed very remarkably. But he explored a considerable tract of country, and hoped to be made Governor of it at a good fat salary. Alas! The desired position was given to another, and the explorer got nothing at all. So he is now wandering about here disconsolately, appealing now to this Deputy, now to that Minister, to do something for him. He is much disheartened to see that the verdict of the elections was dead against further colonial enterprises, and is complaining loudly of the injustice of republics. M. de Brazza is, withal, an interesting old gentleman. Although considered a Frenchman, he was born of an Italian father and an Austrian mother. Nice was his native place, and his mother's family own large estates in the highlands of Styria.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild ought to get a seat in the Academy of Fine Arts, for which he has long been a candidate. He is certainly spending money enough in his candidacy. He has just given $2,000 toward a monument to Delacroix and $8,000 toward a fund for purchasing certain works of art for the Louvre. Through his agency his sister and two brothers have each given a similar sum for the latter purpose. The Rothschild family thus gave $32,000, nearly enough to purchase the pictures in question. One of them, by the way, just placed in the Louvre, is Fra Angelico's "Annunciation," purchased at the Hamilton Palace sale.

Madeleine Brohan's forthcoming book will doubtless create a sensation. This clever and beautiful actress, retiring from the stage because of poor health, has written in piquant style the personal recollections of her brilliant career. It is called "Under the Foyer Clock." The clock referred to is that in the green-room at the Théâtre Français. Its complacent dial has looked down upon some of the most brilliant gatherings of beauty and wit in all Paris. It has also witnessed many a scene of intrigue and flirtation. Madeleine Brohan has chronicled them with a ready and graphic pen.

Capoul, who was after Mario the favorit tenor at the opera under the Empire, has almost entirely lost his voice. So he has given up his work on the stage and assumed the rôle of manager. He is building a new opera-house and hopes to open it early next fall.

The leading actress in Coppée's "Jacobins," of which I have written, is a Mlle. Weber, the daughter of a Communist who was put to death in 1871. It was her début, and was most successful. Already she is hailed as the successor of Rachel.

ADOLF HOUSSAYE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

UNION VETERAN RECOMMENDATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of today you say that Comrade Taylor was recommended by the Chicago Union Veteran Club for appointment on the State Board of Pharmacy. This is a mistake. It was on my motion that Comrade Day received the unanimous indorsement of the club for that position. Comrade Taylor was not a candidate for any appointment or office whatever. Will you please make the correction, as it is due Comrade Day, and much oblige.

JNO. LU. TAYLOR.

YOU ARE RIGHT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you answer the following questions: I have a lot on a street ordered to be paved. It is a corner lot and fronts twenty-five feet on the street ordered paved. Do I have to pay for curb-wall in front of my lot and extending around to side street, or only the space in front of my lot line, twenty-five feet? A claims I have to pay for all the curb wall around the lot, and I claim I have only to pay for the twenty-five feet front. Who is right?

ROBERT A. WHELAN.

PAY OF THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When will the judges and clerks of the late election be paid? ONE OF THE CLERKS.

[The judges and clerks for the last election will not get their vouchers from the County Clerk until the 1st of February, and the vouchers will not be cashed before May 1, or perhaps later, owing to the wrecked condition of the County Treasury, brought about by the Van Pelt gang administration of the last year. The total amount required to pay the judges and clerks in the 447 precincts is $25,836, taking a basis of $58 to each precinct. This does not include the extra printing and other expenses consequent upon the election of five Commissioners and two Judges.]

POSTMASTER JUDD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For Senators Logan and Cullom to oppose the confirmation of the Hon. S. Corning Judd is useless and bad policy. Such a measure cannot give us back the Hon. Frank Palmer, though his removal was unjust, and the injustice aggravated by his receiving no official notification. Yet it might force upon us a Postmaster unfit for the place. The administration of Postmaster Judd has, on the whole, been excellent. There are grounds for complaint in the cases of some of the men who have been dismissed, but what Democrat in Chicago would have stopped where Postmaster Judd has?

Postmaster Judd's ideas on the subject, "officially" and "individually," are, as THE TRIBUNE at the time showed, somewhat mixed, and he has a lawyer-like proclivity for creeping out of the small end of the hole when he cannot walk out of the large end. But he is a man of principle. He took the oath of office with a lively realization of its responsibility. Duty is not a catch word with him and lip-service is not a part of his impolite education. He has honest convictions, the courage of his convictions, and force to support his courage. I do not believe there is a man among the officers and clerks in the Post-Office who would not feel a keen regret at the nonconfirmation of Postmaster Judd. L. G.

THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Newberry library donation is a magnificent gift, amounting to much more than its donor probably intended. I have not had the opportunity to read the provisions of that portion of the will which makes the noble gift, but I suppose its conditions are broad and generous enough to admit of a wide construction on the part of the trustees. And it is probable that they will come face to face with the question how to judiciously use two and a half millions of money in a case where a half-million or a million would probably answer the purpose, and was substantially the intention of the donor. In this event it has occurred to me as possible that the donation would admit of supplying what is a very palpable need of this city—namely: an art gallery, or at least a hall appropriate to that use, and perhaps a beginning, at least, in the way of a permanent art collection. It needs no argument to point out the kinship or affinity between literature and painting and the other arts. Architecture will necessarily have an important place in the realization of the donor's idea in making the gift. Art decoration in the interior finish will follow. Then does it simply come to books and there have an end? It seems to me that, unless the will definitly limits or describes the application of the fund (and this would seem impossible in the nature of the case), the *spirit* of the benevolence should have due consideration, and that this would admit of a building and habiliment of art and literature.

H. K. JOHNSON.

BOGUS BUTTER.

DECISION ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE OHIO LAW PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—In the Municipal Court this morning Judge Hutchins delivered his decision as to the constitutionality of the Oleomargarine law, passed April 27, 1885, and on the demurrer filed by Attorney Sowers in the case of John G. Simmons. Simmons was charged with violating the law by selling thirty pounds of oleomargarine. The information charged that he sold the substance as an article of food. To this the defendant demurred. Judge Hutchins sustained the demurrer, stating that the information was defective, in that it should have charged that the substance was "sold as butter" instead of "as an article of food." In making the decision and referring to the New York decision declaring the law void, Judge Hutchins said:

The New York law is prohibitory, but I hold that our own statute is not prohibitory, not in conflict with the State or National Constitution, nor does it repeal or even modify the existing statute relating to the subject. This man may be prosecuted for selling the substance as butter, but not as an article of food, unless it be shown to be injurious to public health. I, therefore, sustain the demurrer, and hold that the law is constitutional and can be enforced.

The case will be carried up by the butter men.

A MAYOR ARRAIGNED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Mayor of this city, J. V. Guillotte, was tried today on the ground of extortion in office while Clerk of Court some years ago. The fact of overcharge was clearly proved, but it was shown the case had never been finally decided, was an appeal to the Supreme Court, and so the actual criminality, if any, had not matured. The prosecution abandoned the case and the Judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The charge was made by M. A. L. Gurnon, a former well-known lawyer and journalist of this State and once on the New York press, who is much in earnest.

I Had a Dreadful Cough.

and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bearsimilar testimony.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

A CONTEST FOR THE OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF THE G. A. R.—THE SOLDIERS' HOME TRUSTEES—REWARD OFFERED FOR ROSSETTER'S MURDERER—OTHER MATTERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Considerable interest is being awakened in this portion of the State among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic as to who shall be elected Department Commander at the coming annual encampment to be held in this city Feb. 17, 1886. Several caucuses have been held between local Grand Army men and visitors from other parts of the State in the Capital during the last few days, and, while there are several prominent candidates mentioned who are qualified to receive the honors, it is evident that Gen. Post of Galesburg, who had such a strong following last year at Peoria, will be far in the lead, and one well posted in such matters gives it as his opinion that he will have the support of three-fourths of the delegates on the first ballot. At any rate, his friends are making preparations which they hope will insure success. Nearly all the available rooms at the Leland Hotel are already engaged by the candidates and their friends, Gen. Post having secured the rooms occupied by Gen. Logan during the Senatorial contest last winter. From all appearances there will be a lively contest for the honors to be distributed. There is some talk of Capt. H. D. Dement for Department Adjutant, but it is safe to say he will not allow his name to be used, as he feels that the duties of his office as Secretary of State will not allow him to take upon himself the duties of the above-named office. The meeting will be held in Representative Hall, the contractors having agreed to postpone commencing their work of frescoing until after the meeting.

The Governor has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the unknown murderer of George W. Rossetter at the Town of Gilman, Iroquois County, the night of Nov. 27 last.

The trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home met here today in response to the call of the Governor and qualified. They drew lots for their terms of office, which resulted: Dustin, six years; Dickason, four years; and Rowland, two years.

The trustees then organized by the election of Gen. Daniel Dustin of Sycamore Chairman and Col. J. G. Rowland of Quincy Secretary. After the organization the first official act was to audit and approve the expense bills of the seven Commissioners, which aggregated $3,000—$400 to each and $200 for incidental expenses of the Secretary. This sum Quincy people will ultimately have to pay, as but $10,000 was set apart for the purchase of the property and the expenses of locating, and Quincy must make up the deficit. The abstract of title to the site was submitted to the Attorney-General for inspection, and the trustees adjourned to meet at Quincy the 28th inst., when they will look the site over and discuss the possibilities of the situation. The next move will be to visit the National Homes at Dayton, Milwaukee, and the one in process of construction at Leavenworth, which is upon the cottage plan.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Chicago Tulo Company; capital stock, $7,500; manufacture tulo, paper-boxes, etc.; incorporators, S. Bosenheim, F. Blume, and J. W. Brown.

The Omaha Meat Company at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to do a general butcher business; incorporators, George R. Walker, Norman P. Willard, and Lyman T. Sprague.

The Citizens' Gas Company at Belleville; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Madison T. Stookey, Henry C. Comegy, W. H. Powell, Henry G. Weber, and Henry A. Kircher.

The Governor today appointed Sebastian Fietsam as Public Administrator of St. Clair County, to succeed H. M. Needles, term expired.

A CHERRY SEED REMOVED FROM HER EAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—Nearly a year ago Minnie Heckel, now 3 years old, while playing with cherry-stones put one in her ear and did not get it out again. Some months ago she complained of earache and Dr. Konderbeck was called in. Last Sunday he extracted the troublesome cherry pit, after a difficult operation, when it was found to have sprouted.

C. W. Dyer, No. 45 Fulton Market, New York, a gentleman of 72 years of age, has been using Brandreth's Pills for upward of thirty years. He says they have cured him of inflammatory rheumatism three times when physician's prescriptions were in vain. He took one or two pills every night for a fortnight.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—SALOON at great bargain: $1,650; cost $3,700. Call at 1 o'clock this day. Cheap rent.

A GOOD MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY AS general agent to supply our goods to the trade and local agents: can make handsome salary and half the profits; $200 to $500 cash (secured) required. American Specialty Co., 169 Washington-st., Room 14.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$2,500 takes one-half interest in fine paying hotel owned by a lady: wants a gentleman for office.

A FIRST-CLASS MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS, requiring a capital from $10,000 to $15,000, is placed with us for sale. For further information apply or write to SOLOMON & ZEISLER, Lawyers, Rooms 55 and 57, 118 La Salle-st.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—BOTtling business; steam engine; all complete; cost $3,000; $1,000 takes entire outfit; great bargain.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—HOTEL at a bargain: owner sick; if you want the best paying hotel in Chicago come quick.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, ELEGANT FURNITURE, and lease for sale, cheap; $2,500 cash, balance time; very central. Address L 98, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WISHING TO RETIRE FROM the business, will sell stock, good-will, and fixtures of lamp, oil, and glassware store; established 1870; rent low. 108 and 110 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—Finest sample-room in business centre; cheap rent; owner going into other business. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER TAKEN IN TO buy retiring partner's interest; the finest fitted-up restaurant in city; one-half, $1,000. Address O 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CASH CLOTH BUSINESS; thoroughly established; terms liberal; no bonus wanted. Address WOOLENS, P.-O. Box 3212, New York City.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INVENTION, fully protected by patents, and extensively introduced. O 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STOCK OF LIVERY-stable, containing horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, harness, etc. 932 and 964 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, WITH or without the store; take some trade. J. F. MICK & SON, Room 29, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNISHED BAKery and lunch; fine chance for good baker. 966 West Van Buren-st.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK FOR great bargains in merchant tailors' misfit suits and overcoats, which must all be closed out by next Saturday, Dec. 19, regardless of price, to quit business.

ORIGINAL MISFIT PARLORS, No. 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre, corner of alley.

THE GENERAL MANAGER OF A TEXAS cattle company would like to interview principals owning solid bodies of land, with a view of consolidating the two interests. Address A, No. 8 Aldine Square, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO JOIN advertiser with like amount to develop a very promising prospect, showing mineral at 160 feet depth, located at Leadville, Colo. Address Box 362, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000 capital; can make $30,000 in two years; no risk; German preferred. Address with references, E. U., care of Louis Stein, 964 North Clark-st.

$500 BUYS STOCK AND FIXTURES OF gents' furnishing store; good location; low rent; doing business of $125 per week; satisfactory reasons for selling. H 62, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO OPEN CASH meat market; fine location. Address O 56, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ONE OF THE finest and old established law and collection office in Chicago, doing an excellent business; amount of capital required about $500. Address O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $2,000; established publishing business; exclusive in the field it occupies. N 52, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLOSING OUT PARLOR STOVES—SEVeral desirable patterns at wholesale prices; real bargains. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK FOR great bargains in merchant tailors' misfit suits and overcoats, which must all be closed out by next Saturday, Dec. 19, regardless of price, to quit business.

ORIGINAL MISFIT PARLORS, No. 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre, corner of alley.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3033 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST., } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV., 453 MILWAUKEE-AV., } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
708 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
286 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Presciption Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
990 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

HYDE PARK.

J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

5 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICE FRONT ALcove, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; fine location; near I. C. trains.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS and best table board in Chicago for ladies, gentlemen, and families; house finely heated.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRAble double and single rooms with excellent board.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—GENTLEMEN boarders and roomers wanted; also families; first-class rooms, front and back; also day-board.

333 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished and well heated rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOM with board; suitable for family or gentlemen.

2336 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; day board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board; also single room.

2729 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board; $5 and $6 per week; modern improvements.

4003 DREXEL-BOULEVARD—TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars.

WEST SIDE.

506 ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT ROOM, with board. Day-boarders wanted.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO communicate with four adults who would pay a reasonable price for room and board; private house, Washington-boulevard; use of billiard table. O L 47, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

68 RUSH-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms with board.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished alcove and back rooms, with good board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, well heated, with board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ALcove, with board; all conveniences.

334 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NEW AND ELegantly furnished rooms, first, second, and third floors; to respectable parties only; terms $6 to $9. Table-boarders accommodated.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, BY A YOUNG man attending business college; private family preferred. Address, stating price, L 92, Tribune.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, EXcept carpet, by a single gentleman, in a private family on the West Side. Address L 96, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SACRIFICE HIS elegant upright piano at a bargain; only cash buyers need apply. Call or address 19 East Harrison.

HOLIDAY BUYERS WILL FIND AT OUR warerooms a full stock of new pianos, consisting of Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball, in rich designs of rosewood, ebony, and walnut casings.

Bargains:

A good square piano, second hand, seven octaves—will do for beginner	$ 75
A good upright piano, second hand	145
A Chickering upright, second hand	250
A Chickering upright, second hand	275
A Hallet & Davis upright, second hand	250
A Hallet & Davis upright, second hand	230

200 new pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted wareroomsin the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Alwaysat home.

CONSULT ZINGARA, THE GYPSY, AT 413 North Clark-st., top floor; unites the separated.

FREE—MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, 621 Van Buren-st., born with double veil—Ladies consult free. Gents charged. Call or write. References given.

HEAR MRS. BROMWELL'S GUIDES prophesy; business points a specialty; fees $1 to $2. 433 Madison-st., second flat; hours 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY THE LAST week for great bargains in merchant tailors' misfit suits and overcoats, which must all be closed out by next Saturday, Dec. 19, regardless of price, to quit business.

ORIGINAL MISFIT PARLORS, No. 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre, corner of alley.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Apply to J. B. HOBBS & CO., 10 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Apply at Room 60 Traders' Building, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING ABROAD would undertake the musical education of first-class baritone or tenor voice under agreeable conditions. Address, appointing interview, giving age, experience, etc., L 95, Tribune office.

LADIES—PLEASE CALL AT 1436 MICHIgan-av. for instructions in art needle-work. Orders solicited and work guaranteed to be very superior. Terms reasonable; material furnished.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building, MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SHIPPING clerk by one well up in the business. Address O 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator. References. O 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 6 years' experience in bookkeeping and general office work. Highest references. Salary $10. Address L 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL office man, capable of managing factory working forces. Address O 99, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE WORKED Northwest on specialty to jobbing and retail; would like regular route with wholesale grocery or spice and lye house. Good references. O 90, Tribune.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONest boy 15 years old. Can give good city reference. Call at or address 869 Blue Island-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a competent, sober, and willing man. Good reference. L 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of references. Moderate wages for winter. Address O 95, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG young man work of any kind; security given. Address for three days 124 De Koven-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. City references. Address O P 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. First-class references. Address O P 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress; private family. Call at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do kitchen or general housework. Call at 1255 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in private family; North or West Side. H A 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress to do general work. Call at 214 Elm-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO NURSE AN INvalid lady; very attentive person. First-class references. Address O P 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE-GIRL or chambermaid in a private family. Can be well recommended. Call on or address BERETICE BEWS, No. 537 North Franklin-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WANTing good cooks, second girls, and girls for general housework, call at 3021 Cottage Grove-av. Good references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, healthy young man; understands electric lights. L 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored man as steward or head waiter in a hotel, club house, or restaurant; also understands catering in all its branches. Address O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and accountant for about one week for special work; must be rapid and accurate. Address O 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age who has had experience in woolen or dry goods stock, to accept permanent situation in a wholesale house. Must give first-class references and start at moderate salary. Address O 91, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE MEN THAT UNDERstand selling clothing in a retail store; also one for hats and one for furnishing goods. Apply today between 10 and 12 at 171 Randolph-st., between Fifth-av. and La Salle-st. Bring reference.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED traveling salesmen for two to four months; $50 per month and traveling expenses; prefer men who have sold either drugs, hardware, or paints and oils. Habits must be good. Give references from last employer or no attention will be paid to applications. Address JOBBER, P.-O. Box 146, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPEtent men to appoint agents and sell threshing machines and engines; to experienced men good salaries will be paid. O 55, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, POLITE LAD AS office and errand boy. Apply Wednesday, between 10 and 11 only, at office of Crescent Steel Works, 22 West Lake-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PANTS, OVERalls, and shirt cutter to go to Detroit, Mich.; a steady position to a good man. Address S. Simon & Co., 192 Jefferson-av., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman, familiar with general office work, to go in the country. Address, stating experience and terms, K 23, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; ties 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET men to sell specialties for the holiday trade. Big money to active parties; catalogue free. C. M. Lipington, 204 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN ADVERTISING SOLICITors; cash commissions. Apply at 9 a. m. G. N. BUZBY, Room 903 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, IMMEDIATELY, as general agent to supply our goods to the trade and local agents; can make handsome salary and half the profits; $200 to $500 cash (secured) required. American Specialty Co., 169 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO GIVE OUT circulars. Apply today between 3 and 4 o'clock at 121 Fifth-av. None but good, steady, sober men need apply. Bring references.

WANTED—SOLICITORS OF GENTLEMANly address and city experience to handle a first-class work. Must be sober and capable of approaching the best men in the city. Address O 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY COLLECTOR; WAGES $8 per week. Must give good references. Address O 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 1812 Barry-av., Lake View.

WANTED—EXCELLENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. 3107 Forest-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE FOR LADY ABOUT TO be confined. Must have first-class references. State terms. Address O 69, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SMART LADY OR YOUNG couple who understand the care and renting furnished rooms. Address O 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; one with machine preferred. Call today at Room 13, 182 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A $14.50 CASE OF fast-selling money-making goods sent free for examination to active men and women seeking permanent business anywhere in the United States or Canada. Our method of introducing these goods is so novel and effectual that success is assured from the start, and men and women are delighted with the result. A lady who cleared $18 on one street writes: "I am highly pleased with your plan; it saves talk and pays better than any agency I ever engaged in." A young man writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Another writes: "I took 35 orders in the afternoon and 18 after tea." Our facilities for executing every variety of printing used by our agents are not excelled anywhere in this country. A variety of circulars, show-cards, blank orders, business cards and posters with name of each agent printed free of charge and forwarded with goods same day the order is received. Those on the lookout for something which will please the most fastidious should send for explanatory papers. Address, with stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE "OUR NAtion's Executives" and their administrations; just out; 22 fine steel portraits of the Presidents; a first-class book in every respect and should be in the hands of every American citizen; we are now ready to assign territory to experienced book canvassers; this book will be nice for holiday presents. HORTON & DELLANO, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A VALUABLE patent household article; sells readily at large profits; a limited number of townships given away to advertise it. Send $3 for sample, express charges, and making deed. Climax Heater Company, 26 Court-st., Fort Wayne, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE, for every city in the West, for the sale of South Carolina Vienna bent wood furniture; correspondence invited. R. G. CHISHOLM, Charleston, S. C.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES—BOTH FIRE AND FIRE AND burglar proof, new and second-hand, will be sold at astonishingly low prices the balance of this month to reduce stock. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURnished house on Monroe-st., near Oakley, to private family. GEO. W. WOODBURY, 82 Metropolitan Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—RUTLAND BUILDING, NO. 282 East Indiana-st.; 38 rooms (bath-room on each floor); term of years; $200 per month. A. L. CROCKER, 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS; brick barn; Howe-st., near Garfield-av.; $35. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 5317 WASHINGTON-AV—3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COZY SIX-ROOMS FLAT H, Hodges' Block, Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; janitor; rent reduced to $37. Apply to J. H. PEARRIN, Room 86 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—WARM THREE-ROOM FLATS; State-st., near Thirty-seventh; rent, $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, AND FURniture for sale. Call evenings at Flat D, 192 Michigan-av. boulevard.

TO RENT—BRAND-NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, every convenience, including gas-fixtures, at 2226 Indiana-av. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 5 OR 6 ROOMS in first flat, 3027 Michigan-av., very reasonable.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND flats in stone-front building No. 480 West Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; keys in barber shop No. 482. Apply to H. B. FOSS, Room 45, 116 La Salle-st., from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—FLATS CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; best location in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—344 CENTRE-ST., A FINE 7-room parlor flat, corner; also first flat 448 Hurlbut-st., 7 rooms; modern improvements; low rent to small families. Janitor on premises. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, 348 Centre-st., very near Lincoln Park; low rent to small family.

Very light, well improved six-room flat, Larrabee-st., near Garfield-av., $18. Another for $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLATS, 133 NORTH State-st. and 294 Erie-st., 6 and 7 rooms, laundry and every convenience, including janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT IN THE ELEGANT apartment building "Marquette," Rush and Ohio-sts.; every improvement. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FLAT, 184 EAST OHIO-ST., SIX rooms; has basement and back yard. GALT, 112 South Clark-st., Room 722.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWELFTH-ST.—East of Wabash-av., suites of 3 rooms each; prices from $12.50 to $20.50 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT 3213 VERNON-AV.—A SECond floor of three rooms and alcove, unfurnished, together or singly. Board can be had in the basement if desired. References required.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—NICELY FURnished rooms; hallway heated. 376 South State-st., private family.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished back and front rooms. Apply at 1235 Michigan-av.; also a barn cheap.

TO RENT—2351 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW choice, nicely-furnished rooms, well heated and lighted, hot and cold water, modern conveniences, reasonable; private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN FLAT 12 BEAURIvage, 194 Michigan-av.; elegant location.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 192 Michigan-av., Flat B.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE alcove and other rooms, to man and wife or two gents; modern house; rent low.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished; every convenience; board if desired; private family. O P 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IF YOU ARE DISSATISFIED with your present location and price call at 74 East Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—94 LOOMIS-ST.—BEST LOCAtion on West Side; to one or two gentlemen; in private family; well heated; home comforts.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT CHAMBERS, UNfurnished; can give board. 58 Warren-av., just west of Ashland.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—326 EAST INDIANA-ST., FRONT alcove room, elegantly furnished; all modern improvements; first-class house.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, GAS, BATH stove heat, newly furnished. 204 Erie-st.

TO RENT—SUITE NICELY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, bath, elevators. "The Albany," Indiana and Clark sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—154 LA SALLE-AV.—THIRD flat, six lighted rooms, with bath-room, etc., in first-class order, only $30 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, IN FAMILY OF two, a comfortable, warm front parlor, to one or two gentlemen; Dearborn-av., south of Superior-st. Address O 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av.; possession given now; corner flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. Store and basement 82 Dearborn-st. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—STORES—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable stores in business centre. Call for list. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, 57 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington; 198 Thirty-first-st., corner Prairie-av.; best location on street for retail.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND lofts, with or without power; large list. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY LOW RENT FOR ELEgant new store, with three living rooms, at 2228 Indiana-av. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN ONE OF the most conveniently located and best appointed buildings in Chicago, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers; also suitable for general business occupancy; strictly fire-proof; well-lighted, and provided with the best elevator service. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARTLY-FURNISHED office, 602 Opera-House Building, a bargain, to May 1. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Apartments and single rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city, and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call, for plans and further information, on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FREE! A LIST OF ROOMS, flats, etc.—all kinds; some real bargains—until May. Call or write, inclosing postage, Chicago Renting Agency, 716 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT—5 TO 7 ROOMS heated by furnace; bath-room, etc.; state all conveniences and rent. Address at once O 72, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW OF THOSE WIDE TRACK, SPEEDing, and Portland sleighs left. If you want a fine sleigh, call, as I will close them out. J. C. SMITH, 1545 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand sleighs, including some very fine speeding cutters, but little used; will be sold at a sacrifice; 50 small cutters and 10 two-seat sleighs; cash or monthly payments. Cutters to be let for the week or season. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 1,200-LB. HORSES, GOOD team; both good single, cab, or wagon horses; also cheap cart horse. Apply at 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Three driving or light business horses. Call at barn rear of 250 North Clark-st. in alley, 8 to 12 m., 3 to 5 p. m.

ONE OF THE FINEST HIGH, WIDE-TRACK sleighs in the city for sale at J. C. SMITH'S, 1545 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HEIRS OF EDWARD DAUphinee, formerly of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, are requested to communicate with Robt. B. Boak, 33 South Water-st., Chicago. Dec. 12, 1885.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—POSITIVELY THE LAST week for great bargains in merchant tailors' misfit suits and overcoats, which must all be closed out by next Saturday, Dec. 19, regardless of price, to quit business.

ORIGINAL MISFIT PARLORS, No. 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre, corner of alley.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$13,000—BUSINESS CORNER, 76 x116, one mile from Court-House; good frame buildings, paying 12 per cent on price asked; and corner vacant; would take residence worth $3,000 to $4,000 in part payment; mortgage, $3,500, may be paid or assumed. G. B. REYNOLDS, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OUR FINE FALL LIST OF Chicago real estate mailed free on application. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR VAN Buren, improved, at a great bargain. WALTER BUTLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3124 SOUTH PARK-AV., $6,000 for a new 2-story and cellar brick house (all improvements); this is a decided bargain. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. F. LUBEKE, 152 LA Salle-st., Room 20: Belden-av., between Lincoln-av. and Larrabee-st., 25x119 feet, $75 per foot, worth $100. Superior-st., west of Wells, fine corner, 48x100 feet, $6,000.

FOR SALE—AN OCTAGON FRONT BRICK dwelling, 27 foot lot and brick barn; Howe-st., north of Centre; $6,000. Half purchase money; 5 per cent. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—S. E. COR. MORGAN and Adams-sts., 50x125, with frame improvements, $10,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—97x132 FEET ON Park-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Mail us an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PEORIA-ST., NEAR HUBBARD, 2 dwellings and lot 24x150; rent $600; $3,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COLD WEATHER MEANS slow sales. Buy this week my new cottage on California-av., near steam and street cars, at your own price; monthly payments same as rent. Room 53, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BRICK RESIdence on West Monroe-st., $3,000. A frame house, 2-story and lot, near Indiana-st. and Hoyne-av., $2,000; rent, $27; great bargain. M. PETERS, 114 La Salle-st., Room 20.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SIX NEW houses, from 7 to 12 rooms; all modern improvements; on improved streets; location central; sold on monthly or yearly payments. Apply to owner, 356 Chestnut-st. P. W. GEORGE.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Forty-fourth-st., 132x169, $50 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot in Lake View, street-cars and railroad, at $1,250; bargain. Also 2 cottages, 1½ story, $1,850 each. M. PETERS JR., 114 La Salle-st., Room 20.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

STOCK FARM.

2,560 acres of choice land, situated in Butler County, Neb., near the Burlington & Missouri and the Union Pacific Railroads; 700 acres under cultivation, 1,300 acres fenced with cedar posts, boards, and wire into convenient pastures. Three miles of running water, furnishing abundance of cool water for stock. Raised this year 35,000 bushels of corn on 500 acres. Oats averaged 65 bushels to the acre. There is no waste land, and every acre may be cultivated. Timothy, clover, and blue grass well started. Three farm-houses, three barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, and other good and substantial buildings. Every building, even the swine-pens, are substantially built, finished, and painted. A large amount of fine stock, cattle, horses, mules, and hogs on the farm.

The farm for sale with or without the stock. Will take on part payment good improved real estate in Chicago. Address the owner, T. F. McDONALD, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID Utah ranch of 320,000 acres, well watered and under fence, and controls 330,000 acres more which need not be purchased for many years, thus affording a range of 640,000 acres all under fence; this is one of the largest bodies of land to be had in the country for the money, and affords a grand chance for an investment to parties in the cattle trade. Correspondence solicited. Valuable ditch rights watering 100,000 acres have been obtained for this tract. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,260 ACRES OF LAND IN Ellis County, Kansas, in 160-acre tracts; price $6 per acre; one-half cash, balance on 20 years' time at 8 per cent interest; this is good farming land and located in a growing county; good title. Any one wishing to invest in a profitable enterprise address JNO. C. ADKINS, Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS corner on North Side; improved or unimproved; about $6,000. M. PETERS JR., 114 La Salle-st., Room 20.

WANTED—FOR CASH—RESIDENCE IN Lake View, within $5,500. Address O 93, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY OWNING TWO FURNISHED houses, beautifully furnished, new, on a fashionable street on the North Side near business, would like to negotiate for a loan of $4,000 for one year; will pay a liberal interest monthly for the use of it and give collateral security. Address L 97, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., at rates you can afford; 2 to 12 months; pay as it suits. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Usual publicity avoided.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

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